

VELDS 17

Made in England

GROVND'S OF
GRAMMER
PENNE'D AND
PUBLISHED.

By
LOHNS BIRD Schoolemaster
in the City of Gloucester.

Ἐν παντί τὸ τέλος ἀδωάστον. Πλεονεχ.
οὐκ ἐπιβλ. αἰών.



OXFORD,

Printed by L. LICHFIELD, for
Humphrey Mosley, at the Princes
Armes in St. Pauls Church-yard.
M. DC. XXXXI.

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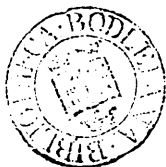
By
JOHN BIRD Schoolemaster
in the Citty of Gloucester.

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(1)



Grammar is an art of speaking well.

There be two parts of Grammar
Rudiment
Regiment

Rudiment is either { *Elementary*
 or
Accidentary.

The *Elementary rudiment*, in order of nature and necessity doth goe before the *Accidentary*: because letters goe before syllables, syllables before words, and words before speech. For of letters are made syllables, of syllables words, and of words Speech.

The *Elementary Rudiment* is that which treats of the Elements of Speech, viz. A letter, A syllable, A word, and the affections thereof.

A Letter is an Element from whence syllables and words take their beginning. The Latines make use of twenty Letters only.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTVX.

a b c d e f g h i l m n o p q r s t u x.

Letters are first divided into { *Vowells*.
 and
Consonants.

A *Vowell* is so called because it makes a perfect sound of it selfe.

B

There

(2)

There are five Vowels a e i o u. All which sometimes doe supply the places of Syllables; and words also, except V. I, and U, vowels are distinguished from I and V consonants, in the forme of writing after this manner, I U. i u. vowels, J. V. j. v. consonants. I. is sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant, and sometimes a double consonant, as in this word *sejunium*. I betwixt two vowels is a double consonant, as in this word, *major*, unless another i immediately goe before it, as in these words *bijuges*, *quadrijuges*.

A consonant is a letter which maketh a sound, being joyned with a vowel.

There are fifteen consonants } Nine mutes
which are divided into } b c d f g h p q r.
Sixe halfe-vowells.

Which are divided into } Five Liquids.
One double consonant x.

They are called *Mutes*, because they make no distinct sound by themselves.

The halfe Vowells are so called, because they doe make (as it were) halfe a sound by themselves.

The *Liquids* likewise are so called, because they doe sometimes (as it were) melt, (that is) loose their force and power.

L and R may sometimes loose their force, when they next follow a mute, in simple *Latine* words, as in *Atlas*, *Polucris*, but not in compound words, as *abluo*, *obruo*, unless they concur with the mute, to the constitution of the Syllable, as *Agathocles*, *Democritus*, *Locuples*. M. and N. loose their power in latinized words only, as *Tecmessa*. *Progne*. S with the Ancients is said sometimes to melt, (that is)

(3)

to loose the force of a Consonant. H. is sounded with all vowels, as *Hamus*, *Hebes*, *hiatus*, *homo*, *humus*, *hymnus*, and therefore much like a consonant it maketh no distinct sound by it selfe, therefore a mute, it hindereth *Synalepha* often, as *Virg.*

Clamassent ut littus Hyla Hylomine sonaret.
it maketh a vowel long by position, as *Manilius*.

Nec gravius cedit, nec horrens frigore cedit.
therefore it seems more then a bare Aspiration, besides both the *Scaligers*, *Iosephus* and *Iulius*, *Pitrius*, *Diomedes*, *Velius Longus*, *Valerius Probus*, and divers others judge it to be a Consonant: and if it be not so with the Poets: the figure *Cesura* is exercised more about this then any other letter, but I will not waies contradict ancient Grammarians. Words that have the letter y. or z. written in them, or beginning with x, are not *Latine*, but *Latinized* words, (i) derived of the Greeke, x. and z. in latinized words, and x. in *Latine* words, are double consonants, because they have the force of two consonants. So that they may be resolved: x. into, g s, as *Allobrox*, *ogis*, *Rex*, *gis*, or rather into c, s, as *Thrax*, *cis*, *Dux*, *cis*, and z. into double s, as of *Maya* is made *Massa*, of *patriço* *patriſſu*, or rather into d s, as *Gaza* *Gaiſa*. Letters are otherwise divided into great and small. Proper names, & those that flow from thence, Names of Arts, the beginnings of sentences, and Names of Offices and Dignities, are to be written with great Letters, other words for the most part are to be written with small. Great letters when they are written by themselves, or some of them together, are used for these and such like words.

B 2

A.

(4)

A.
AV.
B.
C.
C.M.
C.V.
Cos.
Cof.
D.
D.D.
E.T.
G.
H.S.
IC.
L.
L.L.
M.
MS.
MSs.
Ms.
N.
N.T.
P.
P.C.
P.L.
P.R.
Q.
R.
R.P.
R.R.
S.
S.S.

For

Anlus.
Ampliudo vestra.
Beatus (inter Scholasticos)
Gaius.
Cæsarea Majestas.
Celsitudo vestra.
Consul.
Consules.
Decius. Doctor. Dominus. Deus.
Dono dedit.
Excellentia tua.
Gaius.
Seslerius.
Iuris consulti.
Lucius.
Lingua Latina.
Marcus.
Manuscriptum.
Manuscript
Nota.
Novum Testamentum.
Publius.
Parves conscripsi. Palatinus comes.
Poëta Laureat.
Populus Romanus.
Quintus, Quæstor, Quirites.
Rabbi.
Res publica. Regis Professor.
Re Rustica.
Sanctus.
Sacro sanctus.

SC,

(5)

SC.
SP.
Sex.
S.P.D.
SPQR.
T.
TC.

Senatus-Consultum.
Spurius. Spiritus Sanctus.
Sextus.
For Salutem plurimam dicit.
Senatus populusq. Romanus.
Tirus.
Tua clementia.

And many more of that sort, which are to be found in Francis Holisocks Dictionary, Alphabetically set downe, in his notes of the Ancient.

Great letters also put alone, sometimes signify numbers.

I.	1.	XXIX.	29
II.	2.	XXX.	30
III.	3.	XXXI. &c.	31.
III. IV.	4.	XL.	40.
V.	5.	L.	50.
VI.	6.	LI. &c.	51.
VII. IIIX.	7.	LIIII. LIV.	54.
VIII. IIX.	8.	LX.	60.
IX.	9.	LXI. &c.	61.
X.	10.	LXX.	70.
XI. &c.	11.	LXXI.	71.
XIIII. XIV. &c.	14.	LXXX. XXC.	80.
XVIII. XIX.	18.	LXXXI. &c.	81.
XIX.	19.	XC.	90.
XX.	20.	XCI. &c.	91.
XXI. &c.	21.	C.	100.
XXIIII. XXIV. &c.	24.	Ci. &c.	101.
XXVIII. XXIIX.	28.		

B 3

CC. &c.

CC. &c.	200.
CCCC. CD.	400.
D. ID.	500.
DC. &c.	600.
CM.	900.
CID. M. I.	1000.
CIDCID. MM. II.	2000.
CIDCID.	4000.
IDC. V.	5000.
IDCCID. VI.	6000.
IDCCIDCID. VII.	7000.
CIDCIDCCIDC. VIII.	8000.
CIDCCIDC. IX.	9000.
CCIDC. X.	10000.
CCIDCCID. XI.	11000.
CCIDCCIDC. XX.	20000.
CCIDCCIDCCID. XL.	40000.
LCIDC. L.	50000.
IDCCIDCCID. LX.	60000.
CCIDCCIDCCIDCCIDCCID. LXXX.	80000.
CCIDCCIDCCIDCCID. XC.	90000.
CCIDCCID. C.	100000.
ICIDCCID. D.	500000.
CCCCIDCCIDC. M.	1000000.

Hitherto of Letters, next in order followeth a
Syllable. A

A Syllable, is an integrall part of a word made of Letters, unlesse it be a Monosyllable, when the word and the syllable are of equall letters, as *a*, and *au*, may be either words or improper Syllables. *Cor* and *Pro* may either be words, or proper Syllables.

A Syllable is { *Homogeneous* and *improper*.
twofold { *Heterogeneous* and *proper*.

An *Homogeneous* and improper Syllable, is that which is made of letters of the same kind, as of vowels, and that either of one, as in this word, *ea*, or of two at the most, as a *Diphonge*. It is called a *Diphonge*, because it hath a double sound, viz. of two vowels. The Latines make use of three *Diphonges*, *æ*, made of *a*, and *e*, written two waies *æ* *æ*, *au*, of *a* and *u*, *œ* of *o*, and *e*.

An *Heterogeneous*, and proper syllable is that, which is made of letters of diverse kinds, viz. of a vowel and one or more consonants.

The longest latine Syllable containes five letters, as in this word *strangula*, lesse by three, then the longest english Syllable, as in this word *strengthened*.

The Syllable, *ti*, when a vowel immediately follows, is to be pronounced like, *fi*, except first in the beginning of a word, as *tiara*. Secondly if *s* come immediately before it, as *justior*. Thirdly in the *Infinitive moode* that hath a *paragogeall* addition, as *mittit*. Fourthly in borrowed words, as *Politia*, *pragmatia*.

In dividing of a word in writing, in the end and beginning of lines, the *Syllable* is never to be parted.

Thus much of a Syllable. Now followeth a Word.

A word is a perfect voice or sound, made of one or more Syllables.

The longest Latine word contains ten Syllables, more by three, then the longest English word, as *Inexuperabilioribus*, compared with the word *Reconciliation*. In respect therefore of the number of Syllables, a Latine word is said to be tenfold: a Monosyllable as *sub*, a Dissyllable, as *super*: a Trissyllable, as *supero*, a Tetrasyllable, as *superabam*, a Pentasyllable, as *superabilis*, an Heptasyllable, as *superabilior*, an Octosyllable, as *superabilioribus*, a Enneasyllable, as *Exuperabilioribus*, and a Decasyllable, as *Inexuperabilioribus*: all which (excepting the first) may be expressed by one word Polyssyllable.

There are five affections of a word

{	Orthoepie.
	Orthographie.
	Points.
	Proodie.
	Figure.

Orthoepie is the way of right speaking & distinct uttering of words, according to their severall letters and syllables.

Orthographie is the right and true manner of writing words after the same forme.

The notes or Points which the Latines use about words, are twenty.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|----|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | { | <i>Apostrophus</i> . | 7 | { | An <i>Asteriske</i> . | |
| 2 | | <i>Dieresis</i> . | 8 | | An <i>Obeliske</i> . | |
| 3 | | <i>Hyphen</i> . | 9 | | A note of citation. | |
| 4 | | | 10 | | A note of insertion. | |
| 5 | { | 3 Accents. | 11 | { | A note of long time. | |
| 6 | | | | | 12 | A note of short time. |
| | | | | | | |

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|----|---|------------|
| 13 | { | A Parenthesis. | 17 | { | A Comma. |
| 14 | | A note of exclamation. | 18 | | Semicolon. |
| 15 | | A note of interrogatio. | 19 | | Colon. |
| 16 | | A note of defect. | 20 | | Period. |

Apostrophus is a note of cutting off of a vowel, in the end of a word, marked in the top thereof, as *Viden' Audin'*.

Dieresis is the note of the division of a Syllable in this manner, as *evoluisse*, for *evoluisse*.

Hyphen is a note of Subunion, either of two words, as *supra-humanus*, or of the connexion of two Syllables, made in the end of a line as *ma-
lorum*.

An *accent* is a note of pronunciation, which is threefold. An *acute*, as *conditus*, a *grave* as *maxime*, a *Circumflex* (^) which notes six things; viz. five things when it is above written, and one underwritten. Being above written, it notes. First a syllable long by nature, as *Romānus*, *Alius*, the Genitive. Secondly the taking away of a letter or syllable by *Syncope*, as *animāsse*. Thirdly the Ablative case of the first Declension, as *Musā*, and *ergō*, when it is taken for *causa*. Fourthly the Genitive case of Greeke words, whose nominative case endeth in *o*, & the Genitive in *us*, as *Sappho*, *Sapphus*. Being underwritten, it notes the place where the letter, syllable or word wanting is to be inserted.

A marginall note is threefold. An *Asteriske* drawne from a starre which it seems to resemble. * An *Obeliske* drawne from a spit, which it somewhat represents. — A note of citation, when a Letter or Figure in the text, referres you to some note in the margin,

Anote of *insertion*, is [] a clause out of another Author interceding.

A note of *long time* is a stroke above a long Syllable, as *tērra*.

A note of *short time*, is halfe a circle above a short Syllable, open upwards, as *mæus*.

A *Parenthesis*, is made with two halfe moones, a clause coming betweene as (*faceſſat adulation.*)

A note of *Exclamation*, is signed in this manner. !

A note of *Interrogation* is signed in this manner. ?

A note of *deſect* is a long line used when part of a verse or sentence is wanting in the beginning or end thereof (———) in the beginning as

————— *trahit ſuaque mæſ voluptas.*
in the end as, *degeneres animos timor arguit* ———

A *Comma* is a note of breathing in a sentence, marked at the foot of a word thus (,)

Semicolon is a note of breathing somewhat longer, which poſſeſſeth halfe the ſpace betweene a *Comma* and a *Colon*, and alſo betweene a *Colon*, and a *Period* (;)

A *Colon* is a note of longer breathing, which is wont to be marked thus. (:)

A *Period* is a full diſtinction, and note of longeſt breathing, which after a perfect ſentence is thus noted. (.)

Prosody is an *affection* of a word, whereby it is rightly pronounced according to the tone and time,

Tunes and *ſpirits* (their uſe being moſt rare among the *Latines*) we leave to the *Greekes*, as more proper to them. The *time*, and *quantity* of *Syllables* belonging to the reaſon of a verse, which younger Schollers, (after that they have been ſufficiently inſtrued in the precepts of *Rudiment* and *Regiment* being

being the integrall parts of *Grammer*) and in the direction of turning *English* into *Latine*, are to be taught and learned, here of purpoſe are omitted, which otherwiſe by very good right of method will challenge this place to themſelves, as fitteſt for them.

The fiſt affection of a word is Figure.

A *Figure* is that whereby a word doth decline the common, and ſimple forme of ſpeaking or writing.

There betwelve *Figures* belonging to a Word.

Protheſis.
Aphereſis.
Epentheſis.
Syncope.
Paragoge.
Apocope.

Antitheſis.
Metatheſis.
Tmeſis.
Enallage.
Hellaniſme.
Archaiſme.

wanting (as it were) under their Emperour *Metaplaſmus*, which is a certaine transformation of letters or ſyllables.

Protheſis is the putting to of a Letter or Syllable to the beginning of a word, as *gnatus* for *natus*, *etuli* for *tuli*.

Aphereſis is the taking away of a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word, as *ruit* for *eruit*, *temere* for *contemnere*.

Protheſis apponit capiti quod *Aphereſis* auferit.
Epentheſis is the interpoſition of a Letter or Syllable in the middle of a word, as *relligio* for *religio*.
Induperator, for *Imperator*.

Syncope

Syncope is the taking away of a Letter or a Syllable, from the middle of a word, as *petii* for *petioi*, *mutarunt* for *mutaverunt*.

Syncope de medio tollit, quod Epenthesis infert.

Paragoge is the adding of a Letter or a Syllable to the end of a word, as *hostis* for *hoste*, *dicier* for *dici*.

Apocope is the cutting off of a Letter or Syllable, from the end of a word, as *nemon* for *nemone*, *ingeni* for *ingenii*.

Aufert Apocope finem quem dat Paragoge.

Antithesis is the putting of one Letter for another, as *olli* for *illi*, *scribundu* for *scribendu*.

Dicitur Antithesis cum litera vertitur una.

Metathesis is the misplacing of letters, as *Thymbr* for *Thymbr*.

Litera censetur translata Metathesis esse.

Tmesis is when a compound word, being divided another word is put between the parts thereof: as, *Quæ me cunq̃ vocant terra: Virg. Septem subiecta trioni:* for *septentrioni: id.*

Enallage here, is when the parts of speech themselves (which may then be called *Antimeria*) or those accidents of parts of speech whereby the laws of lawfull structure are not violated, are changed or put one for the other, as

Hinc populum latè regem belloq̃ superbum: regem for regnantem: Virg. Iam cras hesternum consumpsimus, ecce aliud cras Pers. an? adverb for a noun.

Respice Laerten; ut jam sua lumina condas: Ovil. sua for ejus; the reciprocal pronoun for the Relative: Ouite felices quibus est fortuna peracta jam sua. Virg. for vestra, the reciprocal pronoun for the Possessive.

Hellenism

Hellenisme here, is when Latine words doe follow the declining of grecke words as

Nec duras, nec onitus memor: for *dura: Vir.*

Ovid. Ex multis illic Hectoras esse puto: for *Hectores.*

Archaisme here, is when words obsolete, or their formations antiquated are put for usuall words: as *Pausa, visisti castigatorem tuum, pausa* for *finis esto*, *Plautus. Magnas reipublicas gratias* for *magne reipublice: idem.*

Hitherto of the Elementary Rudiment, Now followeth the Accidental, which is so called, because it comprehendeth and treats of all the accidents and appendices of every part of speech. words being duly placed make a Speech. Speech is a sentence, compacted of the variety of words placed together in order.

There be eight parts of Speech, neither more nor lesse. No more, for though there be multitudes of words, and every word may be said to be a part of speech, yet they are all comprized under these eight: therefore in examining a lecture, we doe not say a word is a part of speech, but *res* is a noun, and *amo* a verbe, attributing every word to his right part of speech. No lesse, for though all the other parts of speech may be said to be *nounes*; if we respect the bare words themselves, yet if we consider the *things* signified by these words, there are eight severall distinct parts of Speech.

The

The parts of Speech are thus divided.

Into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Noun} \\ \text{Pronoun} \\ \text{Verbe} \\ \text{Participle.} \end{array} \right\}$ Variable, both governing,
and governed.

Into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Adverbe.} \\ \text{Conjunction.} \\ \text{Preposition.} \\ \text{Interjection.} \end{array} \right\}$ Invariable, only govern-
ing, and not governed.

A Noun is a part of Speech variable, (except *Aptotes*) both governing and governed, which signifies a thing without any difference of time or person. (A thing, *nihilum* doth not signify nothing at all, but comparatively; for it is compounded of *ne* and *hilum*, a little black speck in the top of a Beane, which is a thing of no value, or (as it were) nothing: besides *Grammar* respects words more then things, (without difference of time) For an hower, day, a month, or a year, signify different spaces of time; but not difference of time, as a *Participle* doth, which consignifies times; that is, to gather with its owne native signification, it implies a time, as *docens*, *docturus*: here is the native signification implied, namely to teach; together with the severall times of teaching, to wit, *present*, and *future*.

(Without difference of person) for though a *substantive* when it is the *Vocative case*, may seeme to be the *second person*; yet if it be well considered, it will prove otherwise: for with every such vocative case, the second person is understood, as *o man*; that

that is, *o thou man*! *o men*! that is, *o yee men*! the second person evocating to it selfe the third; and the third person being put in the same case, by apposition to the second,

A Noun is twofold $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Substantive.} \\ \text{Adjective.} \end{array} \right.$

A Noun substantive is that which stands by it selfe in sense and signification.

There be seven Accidents of a Substantive. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Derivation.} \\ \text{Composition.} \\ \text{Number.} \\ \text{Case.} \\ \text{Gender.} \\ \text{Person.} \\ \text{Declension.} \end{array} \right.$

There are two generall divisions of a Substantive, the *Proper*.
first into *Common*.

A Noun substantive *Proper*, is, that which is peculiar to one *Individual*, as *Apollo*. Unless it be attributed to many by *Accident*, as first when the same proper name agreeth to many men, as *Virgilius*, *Simones*, *Scipiones*. Secondly when the proper name, *metaphorically* doth note a property or similitude, as *Catonis pro utris prudentibus*, *Demeæ pro rusticis*. Thirdly when proper names doe take upon themselves the names of *Nations*, or *Families*, as *Latini* of *Latinus*, *Fabii* of *Fabius*.

A *noun* substantive Common is that which signifies a thing common to many. as *Homo*. *Lapis*.

The second division into

{	Primitive.
	Derivative.
	Simple.
	Compound.

A primitive Substantive is that, which floweth from no other, as *res*.

A Derivative Substantive is that which cometh from its Primitive.

A Derivative Substantive is fourfold

{	Nominal.
	Verball.
	Adverbiall.
	Prepositiuall.

Nominall is twofold {

{	Substantiuall.
	Adjectiuall.

A *Substantiuall Derivative* is that which is deduced from a *substantive*. Examples whereof we have in all Declensions, as 1 *Plumbata* of *Plumbum*. 2 *Remigium* of *Remex*. 3 *Virginitas* of *Virgo*. 4 *Consulatus* of *Consul*. 5, *Sordities* of *Sordes*.

There are also other Sub-
stantiuall Derivatives, as

{	Patronymicks.
	Diminutives.

A *Patronymicke* is, that which comes of the father, or of some person of the family, as *Menetiades* of *Menetius*. A *Diminutive* is, that which implies a diminution or lessening of a thing, as *Lapillus* of *Lapis*.

An *Adjectiuall Derivative* is that which is deduced from an *Adjective*, as *Bonitas* of *Bonus*.

A *Verball substantive* is that which is deduced from a *Verbe*, whereof be three sorts..

First such as come of the *Present Tense* in every declension

declension, as 1. *Pater* of *pateo*, *sodina* of *sodio*, *Mergus* of *mergo*, *speculum* of *specio*. 3 *Iuvenis* of *iuvo*. 4 *Fluctus* of *fluo*. 5 *Progenies* of *progenio*. Secondly such as come of the Preterperfect Tense, as *sedes* of *sed*, *Auxilium* of *auxi*. Thirdly such as come of the latter supine in every declension, as *cultura* of *cultu*, of *colui* of *colo*. 2 *Exitium* of *exitu*, 3 *Cogitatio* of *cogitatu*. 4 *Auditus* of *auditu*. 5 *Casus* of *casu*, of *cecid*, of *cado*.

An *Adverbiall Substantive*, is that which cometh of an *Adverbe*, as *Vicissitudo* of *viciſſim*.

A *Prepositiuall substantive* is that which cometh of a *Preposition*, as *Posteri* of *Post*.

A *simple Substantive* is that which is not compounded, as *Prudentia*,

A *compound substantive* is that which is usually compounded of two simples.

There be 13 heads of Compound Substantives as.

1. One Substantive compounded with another, as *Aurifodina*, of *Aurum* and *ſodina*.

2. With an Adjective set before, as *Plenilunium*, of *Plenus* and *luna*.

3. With an Adjective set after, as *Reſpublica*, of *Res* and *publica*.

4. Of two Adjectives, as *Levilana*, of *Levis* and *Denuſa*.

5. Of an Adjective and a *verbe*, as *Sacerdos* of *Sacer* and *Dō*.

6. With a *Verbe* set before, as *Columba* of *Colo*, and *Lumbus*.

7. With a *Verbe* set after, as *Agricola* of *Ager* and *Colo*.

8. With a Participle, as *Iusjurandum*, of *Ius* and *iurandum*.

9 With an Adverbe set before, as *Bipennis* of *Bi* and *Penna*.

10 With an Adverbe set after, as *Virbius* of *Vh* and *Bi*.

11 Of an Adverbe and a Verbe, as *condiscipulus*, of *Con*, and *Discipulus*.

13 Of a Preposition and a verbe, as *Antistes* of *Ante*. and *sto*.

The third *Accident* of a Substantive is *Number*.

Number is that whereby every thing is numbred.

There be two *Singular*.

Numbers *Plurall*.

The *singular number* speaketh but of one, as *Lapis* a stone, except it be a noñne *collective*, that is, a noñne of *multitude*, which being of the *singular number*, imports many, as *concio*, *grex*, *turba*, *pars* &c.

The *Plurall Number* speaketh of more than one, as *Lapides* stones, except some Substantives of the *Plurall number* only, that seeme to speake of one only, as *Athena*, *litera*, *inducia*, *senectus*, and such like.

The fourth accident of a Substantive is *case*.

Case is the speciall termination of a noñne.

There be sixe Cases *Nominative*. *Accusative*.
in both numbers. *Genitive*. *Vocative*.
Dative. *Ablative*.

The *Nominative* commonly cometh before the verbe, and answereth to this question, who, or what is the Master teacheth.

The *Genitive* is commonly known by this token of,

of, and answereth to this question, whose or whereof? as the learning of the master.

The *Dative* is commonly known by the signe *to*, and answereth to this question, to whom or to what? as, as I give a booke *to* the Master.

The *Accusative* commonly followeth the verbe, and answereth to this question whom or what? as, I love the Master.

The *Vocative* is known commonly by calling or speaking to, as, *O Magister*.

The *Ablative* is commonly joyned with a *Preposition* serving thereto; as of the Master, *before* the Master.

The fifth *Accident* of a Substantive is *Gender*.

Gender is the difference of a Noun according to its sexe.

There be five *Genders* of Substantives *Masculine*.
Feminine.
Neuter.
Common of two.
Epicene.

A Substantive of the *Masculine Gender*, is a word of the Male kind, admitting an *Epithite*, or *adjective* of the same Gender, as, *hic vir probus*, this honest man.

A *Feminine* Substantive is a word of the female kind, admitting an *Adjective* or *Epithite* of the same gender, as, *illa mulier formosa*, that faire woman.

A *Neuter* Substantive is a word of the *neuter* kind (that is neither *Masculine* nor *Feminine*) admitting an *adjective* or *Epithite* of the same Gender, as *istud saxum durum*. That hard stone.

A Substantive of the *Common* of two, is a word of both kinds, admitting an *adjective* or *Epithite*, either

ther of the *Masculine* or *Feminine* Gender, as *meus* parents, or *meus parens est bonus* or *bona*, my Father or Mother is good. The *common* of two is of two sorts, either with *distinction* of *sex*, and is only *Masculine* or *Feminine* as the *Sex* requires, as *Infans* he or she, or without distinction of *Sex*: & is used *Masculine* or *Feminine* indefinitely, as *dies serenus* or *serena* at our liberty. Which as I take it, are the same with the usuall *Common* of two and Doubtfull.

The *Epicene* substantive is a promiscuous or common word, comprehending both sexes. Whereby it differs from a *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter* word, yet it admits but of one *Adjective* or *Epithite*, whereby it differs from a word of the *common* of two, of both sorts: as *hic passer est exiguus*, this is a little sparrow, both he and thee, *hec Aquila est magna*, this is a great Eagle, both male and female, *hoc mancipium est miserrimum*, this is a most miserable slave, both man and woman.

Epicene words are principally to be found amongst the names of Birds, Fishes and other Creatures, whose severall sexes cannot easily be discerned, and therefore the Latines use one word to containe both: Besides these, we read but of five *Epicene* words, as *Corculum*, *Mancipium*, *Scortum*, *liberti*, *Homo*. What *Adjectives* or *Epithites* *Epicene* words will admit, either *Masculine*, *Feminine*, or *Neuter* (for none are correspondent to their nature and kinde, and therefore agreeable only to the quality of words, not in the nature of things) what *Adjectives* these will admit (I say) are discovered the same way, that other common nouns are, to wit, by their declension.

The sixth Accident of a *noun Substantive*, is *Person*, which is one only, namely the Third.

The seventh Accident of a *Noun Substantive* is, *Declension*.

Declension is the varying of the first termination of a word into diverse other terminations, called cases.

So that the *Nominative* is not properly a *Case*, for *casus* & *cadendo*, and *Aprotes* are so called; not because they have no case at all, but none falling from the *Nominative*. The *Nominative* is also called *Rectus casus*; the first whereof is formed immediately of the *Nominative*: the rest mediately, as from the *Genitive*. As the *Declension* declarcth the terminations of every *case*, so it sheweth the *Gender* also, these foure Rules being prefixed.

1 Proper Names of the Male kind, are of the *Masculine Gender*.

Whereof there are nine heads.

- 1 The names of the Heathenish Gods, as, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Bacchus*.
- 2 The names of Angels, as, *Gabriel*, *Michael*.
- 3 The names of Men, as, *Cato*, *Virgilius*.
- 4 The names of Horses, as, *Bucephalus*.
- 4 The names of Dogges, as *Lelaps*, *Melampus*.
- 6 The names of Rivers, as, *Adria*, *Tybris*, except *Stryx*, *Lethæ*, *Sequana*, *Matrona* *fem.* & *Tiberum*, *neut.*
- 7 Names of months, as, *October*.
- 8 Names of Mountaines, as, *Menalus*, except *Ætna*, *Ossa*, *fem Pelion*. *neut.*
- 9 Names of Windes, as, *Libs*, *Notus*, *Auster*.

2 Proper names of the female kind, are of the *Feminine Gender*.

Whereof there are seaven heads:

- 1 Names of Heathenish Goddesses, as *Juno, Venus*.
- 2 Names of Women, as *Anna, Philota*.
- 3 Names of Mares, as *Poia ge*.
- 4 Names of Bitches, as *Harpya, Nape*.
- 5 Names of Countries, as *Græcia, Persis*, except *Pontus*.
- 6 Names of Isles, as *Creta, Britania, Cypru*.
- 7 Names of Cities, as *Eli, Opus*: except *Sulmi, Agragus*, *mas*, *Argos, Tybur, Præneste, Reate, Neper, Cere*. neut. & *Anxur*, both masculine and neuter.

Names of ships are some *mas*. *Cyas*, some *fem*. *Argo*.

3 Common names of Trees are *Fem*ines, as *Alnus, Cupressus, Cedrus*,

Except these that end in *aster*, which are Masculines, as *Spinaster, Oleaster, and Silcr, Suber, Thu, Robur, & Acer*, which are neuters.

4 All Nounes Substantives, ending in *um*, or in *on*, whether Proper or Common, Latine or Latinized, and every Substantive undeclined, whether one word or more; is of the Neuter Gender.

Except proper names of Men and Women, *Um Neutrum ponas, hominum si propria tollas.*

There

There be Five Declension.

The first Declension contains foure terminations,

a. } *Mensa*. Latine
as. } *Thomas* } Latini-
es. } *Anchises* } zed
e. } *Penelope* } words.

To which some would adde some Hebrew words, as *Adam Ade. Abraham, Abraba*, which may be better reduced into the Latine forme, and be thus varied after the second Declension, as, *Adamus, Ada. mi, Abrahamus Abrahami*. All Latine words are of this declension, that end in *a*, as *Mensa*, and some Latinized words, as *Mensa, Satrapa*, whose Genitive and Dative case singular doe end in *e*, the Accusative in *am*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *a*. The Nominative Plurall in *e*, the Genitive in *arum*, the Dative in *is*, the Accusative in *as*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *is*, and is thus varied.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Mensa.</i>	{	Pluraliter	{	Nom. <i>Mense.</i>
		Gen. <i>Mense.</i>				Gen. <i>Mensarum.</i>
		Dat. <i>Mense.</i>				Dat. <i>Mensis.</i>
		Acc. <i>Mensam.</i>				Acc. <i>Mensas.</i>
		Voc. <i>Mensa.</i>				Voc. <i>Mense.</i>
		Abl. <i>Mensa.</i>				Abl. <i>Mensis.</i>

The Latines in imitation of the Greeks, sometimes doe use *as*, in the Genitive case singular, for *e*, as *Paterfamilias, Latonas, Terras, Viuas*.

The Ancients doe use (*ai*) in the Genitive case singular, for (*e*) as *pistai, aulai, equai, &c.* In the Dative and Ablative case Plurall, some Latine words make, *is*, and *abus*: some *abus* only, which are comprehended in this *Distich*.

Filia, Nata, Anima, is, faciunt, & ab us; at, ab us, Tantum ambz, atq; Dux, liberta, equa, sis Dea, Mula.
 Those Nounes that end in *As, Es, or, E,* are Greeke nounes originally, and are thus varied.

Singular	{	Nom. <i>Eneae.</i>	Nom. <i>Anchises.</i>
		Gen. <i>Eneae.</i>	Gen. <i>Anchise.</i>
		Dat. <i>Eneae.</i>	Dat. <i>Anchise.</i>
		Acc. <i>Eneam v. an.</i>	Acc. <i>Anchisen.</i>
		Voc. <i>Eneae.</i>	Voc. & Abl. <i>Anchi.</i>
		Abl. <i>Eneae.</i>	se, v <i>Anchisa.</i>
	{	Nom. <i>Penelope.</i>	
		Gen. <i>Penelopes.</i>	
		Dat. <i>Penelope.</i>	
		Acc. <i>Penelopen.</i>	
		Voc. <i>Penelope.</i>	
		Abl. <i>Penelope.</i>	

Common Nounes also of the same terminations, as *Satrapas, Athletas, Epitome*, are thus declined in the singular number, and in the plurall like nounes in, *a*.

This Declension doth embrace all Genders, belonging to a noun *Substantive*, except the *Neuters* as *Poeta*, Masculine; *Capra*, feminine; *Talpa*, common of two; *Aquila*, *Epitome*. But principally the Feminine gender, whereof all that end in, *a*, are except these that follow.

1 Common names of mens offices, and employments, as *scriba, Affecta, Scurra, Rabula, lixa, linnilla*, &c. which are masculine.

2 Those which come of Greeke Nounes of the first Declension, as *Satrapa, Athleta, Poeta*, &c. except *Charta, Gausapa, Margarita, Catarracta*, & *Catapulta*, & *Tiara*, feminine.

3 *Talpa*, and *Dama*, which are of the Common of two, without distinction of Sexe.

4 Those nounes that are compounded of Verbs, as *Agricola*, of *ager* and *colere* of the Common of two. Except *Puerpera*, of *Puer* and *pario*, which is feminine.

5 *Verna*, which is the Common of two, with distinction of Sexe, and *Pincerna*.

The second Declension contains eight terminations,

Which are compiled in this Hexameter.

TemplUM, AnnUS, VIR, ApER, SatUR, OrpheUS, IliON, ArgOS.

All that end in *ER, IR, UR, UM, US*, of this declension, are Latine words, for the most part, whose Genitive case singular, endeth in, *i*, the Dative in *o*, the Accusative in, *um*, the Vocative for the most part like the Nominative, the Ablative in, *o*. The Nominative plurall in, *i*, the Genitive in, *orum*, the Dative in, *is*, the Accusative in, *os*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in, *is*, and is thus varied.

Singular	{	Nom. <i>Magister.</i>	{	Plurall	Nom. <i>Magistri.</i>
		Gen. <i>Magistri.</i>			Gen. <i>Magistorum.</i>
		Dat. <i>Magistro.</i>			Dat. <i>Magistris.</i>
		Acc. <i>Magistrum.</i>			Acc. <i>Magistros.</i>
		Voc. <i>Magister.</i>			Voc. <i>Magistri.</i>
		Abl. <i>Magistro.</i>			Abl. <i>Magistris.</i>

Cautions.

1 Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in, *e*, as *Nom. Dominus*, Voc. *o*, *Domine*, except *Deus*, that maketh *o* *Deus*, (whose nominative plurall, is both *Dei* and

Di)

Nii) and *filius, genius*. which make, *fili, geni*.

2 When the nominative endeth in *ius*, (if it be a proper name of a man) the vocative shall end in *i*, as *Virgilius, Virgili. Terentius, Terenti*.

3 These nouns make their Vocative in *e*, or *us*, *Agnus, Lucus, Chorus, fluvius, populus* people, *quercus, laurus, vulgus*: but the three last in a diverse respect from the former: for *quercus* and *laurus* doe make their Vocative in *e*, or in *us*, in respect they are nouns of the second and fourth Declension: and *vulgus* makes *e*, as it is a masculine, and *us*, as it is a Neuter, and the five first by an *archaisme*.

4 All nouns of the Neuter gender, of what Declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, & the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the Plurall number they end all in *a*, as in Example.

Singulariter {
Nom. Regnum.
Gen. Regni.
Dat. Regno.
Acc. Regnum.
Voc. Regnum.
Abl. Regno.

Pluraliter {
Nom. Regna.
Gen. Regnorum.
Dat. Regni.
Acc. Regna.
Voc. Regna.
Abl. Regna.

Except *Ambo*, and *Duo*, which for methods sake are placed and varied amongst the nouns Adjective.

Those that end in *Eus*, or *Os*, are Greeke words originally, and are varied after these examples.

Singulariter {
Nom. Orpheus.
Gen. Orphet, vel Orpheus.
Dat. Orphei.
Acc. Orphea, sometimes Orpheon.
Voc. Orpheu.
Abl. Orpheo.

Some

Some greeke words, contracted in, *us*, make their Vocative, in, *u*, as, *Pentheus, Pentheu. Oedipus Oedipu*.

Singulariter {
Nom. Illic.
Gen. Illic.
Dat. Illo.
Acc. Ilion.
Voc. Ilion.
Abl. Illo.

Likewise those in, *os*, as *Delos, Logos*. Save that they make their Vocative in, *s*, like regular Latine nouns in, *us*.

Common Nouns also of the same terminations, are thus declined, in the Singular number, and in the Plurall like nouns of the same Gender.

This Declension doth embrace all Genders, belonging to a noun Substantive, as *Annus*, masc. *Cedrus*, fæm. *Pelagus*, neut. *Pampinus*, common of two, not with, but without distinction of Sexe. *Cæterus*, Epicæne. But principally the Masculine: for all three end in, *s*, except *Diameter*, and, *us*, also, are Masculines: 1 Except, *Humus, Domus, Colus, Vanus* which are fæminines: so also are Greeke nouns in, *us*, coming of Greeke nouns in, *os*, as *Papyrus, Antidotus, Costus, &c*. 2 Except some Neuters as, *Virus, Pelagus, & Vulgus*, sometimes mascul. and sometimes neuter. 3 Except some of the Common of two, without distinction of Sexe as, *Pampinus, Lecyrhus, Phaselus, Atomus, Grossus, Pharus, Paradisus, Alnus*.

The third Declension contains eleven terminations: foure vowels and seaven Consonants: two Greeke, and nine Latine: In

In	{	A E I O C L	is	Problema.	{	N K S T X	Pan, Splen.
				Marc.			Far, Ver.
				inapi.			Mis, Pes.
				Virgo.			Caput.
				Lac.			Rex, Pix, Fax, Tex,
				Sal.			Nox, Lux.

A, and I, are Greeke terminations, all the rest Latine.

The Genitive case of all which, after the Latine forme endeth in, *is*: the Dative in, *i*: the Accusative most commonly in, *em*, and sometimes in *im*, and sometimes in both: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in, *e*, sometimes in *i*, and sometimes in both. The Nominative Plurall in, *es*: the Genitive in, *um*, and sometimes in *ium*: the Dative in, *bus*: the Accusative in, *es*, the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in *bus*.

Singulariter.	{	Nom. Lapis.	{	Pluraliter	Nom. Lapides.
		Gen. Lapidis.			Gen. Lapidum.
		Dat. Lapidis.			Dat. Lapidibus.
		Acc. Lapidem.			Acc. Lapides.
		Voc. Lapis.			Voc. Lapides.
Singulariter.	{	Abl. Lapidis.		{	Abl. Lapidibus.
		Nom. Corpus.			Nom. Corpora.
		Gen. Corporis.			Gen. Corporum.
		Dat. Corpori.			Dat. Corporibus.
		Acc. Corpus.			Acc. Corpora.
	{	Voc. Corpus.		{	Voc. Corpora.
		Abl. Corpore.			Abl. Corporibus.

These

Cautions.

These seven Nounes make the Accusative in *im*, which only for memories sake we have set downe in this rythme. *Vim, Navim, Stim, Tussim, Charybdim, Magudirim, & Amussim.*

These twelve Nounes make the Accusative case in *im*, or *em*. *Im, em*, doe vary, *Febris, Buris Pelvis, Puppis, & Securis, Torquis, Turris, Aqualis, Ravis, & Bipennis, Restis, Clavis.*

Neuters in, *e*, except *Gausape, Praesepe*, and these proper Nounes, *Soracte, Prenesse, Reate*. Likewise Neuters in, *al*, and *ar*, except *Far, Hepar, Jubar, Nellar*, which make the Ablative in, *e*, and *Par*, with his compounds, that make, *e*, and *i*. Also names of Months in, *is*, and *er*, with *Pugil*, and *Strigilis*: and lastly those that have the Accusative in *im*, alone; doe make the Ablative in, *i*, only.

Those Nounes that have the Accusative case in, *em*, or *im*: and these Substantives, *Ignis, Annis, Anguis, Supellex, Unguis, Vestis*, likewise Adjectives whose Neuters end not in, *e*, except *Pauper, Degenar, Uber, Soffes, Hoffes*, which make, *e*, only, and lastly nounes of the Comparative degree, doe make the Ablative case in, *e*, or, *i*.

Neuters whose Ablative case singular endeth in, *i*, only: or in *e*, and *i*, doe make the Nominative Plurall in, *ia*; as *Mollia, Duplicia*: except *Uber, Aplustra, or Aphusria*. The Ablative case in, *i*, only, or in, *e*, and *i*, doe make the Genitive Case Plurall in, *ium*, as *Navi, Navium; puppe vel puppi, puppium*: except Nounes of the Comparative degree (save only Plurium) also besides these, *supplicium, Complicium, Strigilum, Artificium, Vigilum, Veterum, Memorium, Pugilum.*

When

When the Nominative Case singular, is terminated with two Consonants, the Genitive plurall doth end in, *ium*, as *Urbs Urbium*: except *Hyemum*, *Principum*, *Participum*, *Forcipum*, *Inopum*, *Calibum*, *Aucupum*.

Where the Nominative and Genitive case singular, are *parisyllabicall*; the Genitive Plurall endeth in, *ium*: as *Collis, Mensis: Collium, Mensum*: to which we may adde these *Litium, Virium, Salium, Manium, Penatium*, except these, *Canum, Panum, Vatum, Iuvenum, Opum, Apum*.

As, makes, *Assum: Mas, Marium: Vas, Vadium, Pe- dum: Nox, noctium: Nix, nivium: Os, ossum: Faus, Faucium: Mus, Murium: Caro, Carnium: Cor, Cardium: Alituum* ab *Ales assumpto* u. *Bovum*, is irregular, as also *Bobus*, vel *Bubus*, in the Dative and Ablative Case.

Those that are varied after the Greeke manner, make the Genitive case singular in, *os*, the Dative in, *i*, the Accusative in, *a*, the Vocative sometimes in, *i*, casting away, *s*, in the Nominative; the Ablative in, *e*, as

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Phyllis.</i>
		Gen. <i>Phyllidos.</i>
		Dat. <i>Phyllidi.</i>
		Acc. <i>Phyllida.</i>
		Voc. <i>Phylli.</i>
		Abl. <i>Phyllide.</i>

Those that make the Genitive in, *os*, pure, that is, having a vowel before, *os*, make the Accusative in, *i*; as *Tethys, Tethyos, Tethyn: Metamorphosis, Metamorphosin.*

Those that make the Genitive as well in, *Os*, in part

pure (that is, having a consonant before, *os*, pure; make the Accusative in, *a*, and in, as *Parus, Paridos, & Parios; Parida, & Parin.*

This Declension conteines all Genders incident to a noun Substantive. The Masculine as *Sanguis*: the Feminine, as *Virtus*: Neuter as, *onus*: Common of two, as *Infans*: with distinction of Sex, as *Bubo*: the *Episcopus*, as *Vulper*.

The Genders of the Nounes of this Declension, are knowne by the Genitive case: to which purpose tend these three speciall Rules.

1 All Nounes not increasing in the Genitive Case, are of the Feminine Gender.

Except. 1 These Masculines, *Perres, Natalis, Aequalis, Orbis, Cakis, Caulis, Collis, Follis, Mensis, Rosis, Fustis, Panis, Penis, Crinis, Ignis, Castis, Factic, Tortis, Piscis, Unguis, Vermis, Vestis, Postis, & Axis*: and the compounds of *As*, a pound weight, as *Centussis, Semissis*. 2 Nounes in, *er*, as *Pater*, which are Masculines: but *Mater*, is of the Feminine: and *Linter*, the Common of two. 3 Nounes in, *e*, as *Mare, Rete*; and Greeke nounes in, *er*, as *Cacethes*, which are Neuters. 4 Some of the Common of two; as, *Finiis, Cluniis, Restis, Corbis, Torquis, Angulis, Senex; Exterris, Patruelis, Perduellis, Assinis, Iuvenis, Funiis, Sentis, Civis, Testis, Canis, Hostis, Amnis*.

2 All Nounes increasing long in the last Syllable save one of the Genitive case, are Feminines: as *Virtus, Virtutis; Pietas, Pietatis*.

Except. 1 The Monosyllables, *Sol, Ren, Splen, As, Ber, Pres, Glis* a Dormouse, *Mos, Flos, Ros, Tros, Mus*

Mus, Dens, Mons, Pons, Fons, Sepe, a Serpent, *Ret*, which are Masculines. 2 Nounes in *n*, of three Syllables, as, *Lichen, Delphin, Halcyon*, which are likewise Masculines (but *Sirenis* is of the Feminine.) 3 Nounes in *o*, signifying a bodily Substance; as *Leo, &c.* to which may be added *senio, Ternio, Sermo*: which are Masculines. 4 Nounes in *er, or, &c.* as *Crater, Conditior, Heros*, Mascul. Except *error, Vxor*, Femin. and *Autor*, the Common of two without distinction of Sexe. 5 *Torrens, Infrens, Oriens, Bidens* a Dung-fork, and other compounds of *Dens*: and *Gigas, Elephas, Adamas, Gramas, Primas &c.* *Tapes, Labes, Magnes*, and the parts of a pound, as *Sextans, Triens, Quadrans, Quincunx, Bes, Dolrans, Deunx*. So also *Hydrops, Thorax, Feruex, Phenix, Spadix, Volvox, Bombyx* silke worme, which are Masculines. 6 These Monosyllables, *Mel, Fel, Lac, Far, Fer, Cor, As, Vas, Vap, Os, oris*: *os, ossis*; also *Rex, Thus, Ius, Crux, Pus, &c.* *Halec*: as also Nounes polysyllable, in *al*, and *ar*, as *Capital, Laquear*: which are Neuters. 7 These Nounes, *Parens, Heres, Infans, Adolescens, Uter, Exlex, Bisrons*, (which five latter are sometimes Adjectives) *Custos, Clicns, sacerdos, Python, Serpens, Bufo, Rudens, Perdix, Linx, Limax, Stirps*, a stump of a tree; *Calx*, the heele; and *Dies*: Which are the Common of two, without distinction of Sexe: But *Dies* in the plurall number is Masculine only.

3 All Nounes increasing short in the last syllable save one, of the Genitive case, are of the Masculine Gender, as, *Sanguis, Sanguinis*: *Sal, Salis*: sometimes Neuter, *Ja,*

Vas, Vasis: *Man, Maris*: *Pes, Pedis*, *Grex, Gregis*: *Phryx, Phrygis*: *Lar, Laris*.

Except 1 Feminines in *a*, *do*, and *go*, having more then two Syllables; to which you may add *Grando, Vitis, Compes, Teges, Seges, Arbor, Hyems, Bacchar, Master, Syndon, Icon, Amazon, Pecus, pecudis, Forfex, Pellex, Carex, Suppellex, Appendix, Histrix, Coxendix, Filix*: also words in *as*, and *is*, derived from Greke Nounes, as *Lampas, Iaspis*: But *Harpago, harpaginus*, is the Masculine. 2 Nounes signifying a thing without life, and ending either in *a*, as *Problema*; *en*, as *Omen*; *ar*, as *Iubar*; *ur*, as *lecur*; *us*, as *Omus*; *put*, as *Occiput*; which are Neuters (except *Pecten, Furfur*, which are Masculines; and *Guttur*, sometimes Masculine) Also these Nounes are Neuters, *Gadaver, Verber, Iter, Suber, Tuber*, a Mushroom, *Uber, Gingiber, Lafer, Ciccr, Piper, Papaver, Sicer, Siler, Spinter*, also *Marmor, Equor, &c.* *Ador, &c.* *Pecus, pecoris*, but *Papaver* is sometimes Masculine. 3 These of the Common of two, *Scrobs, Crux, Cardo, Mafes, Cinis, Obex, Pulvis, Adeps, Forcipe, Pumex, Ramex, Anas, Imbrex*, also *Culex, Natix, Dux, Bos, Sus, Vigil, Pugil, Praesul, Martyr, Ligur, Arcas, Antifex, Miles, Interpres, Comes, Hospes, Praeses, Ales, Exul, Princeps* (which three latter are sometimes Adjectives) *Auceps, Eques, Obfes*, and some Nounes compounded of Verbes, as, *Index, Coniux, Vindex, Opsifex, &c.*

The Fourth Declension hath two terminations, $\{US\}$ as $\{Manus\}$.
 $\{U\}$ as $\{Genu\}$.

All Nounes that end in *us*, are of the Masculine Gender

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Gender (except *Domus*, *Colus*, *Ficus*, a fig: *Acus*, *Porticus*, *Tribus*, *Socrus*, *Nurus*, *Manus*, *Anus*, which are *Fœminines*) and are of the Fourth Declension, when the Genitive case singular endeth in, *us*: the Dative in, *ui*: the Accusative in *um*: the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in, *u*: The Nominative plurall in *ui*: the Genitive in, *um*: the Dative in, *ibus*: the Accusative in *us*: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in *ibus*.

And are thus varied,

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Motus.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Motus.</i>
	Gen. <i>Motus.</i>		Gen. <i>Motuum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Motui</i>		Dat. <i>Motibus.</i>
	Acc. <i>Motum.</i>		Acc. <i>Motus.</i>
	Voc. <i>Motus.</i>		Voc. <i>Motus.</i>
	Abl. <i>Motu.</i>		Abl. <i>Motibus.</i>

Those that end in, *u*, are invariable in the singular: and therefore Neuters: but in the Plurall they be thus varied.

Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Genua.</i>
	Gen. <i>Genuum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Genibus.</i>
	Acc. <i>Genua.</i>
	Voc. <i>Genua.</i>
	Abl. <i>Genibus.</i>

Cautions.

Eleaven Nounes of this Declension, make, when

(35)

in the Dative and Ablative Plurall, which are comprehended in this Distich,

Rec in ubus; Ficus, Portus, Partus, Specus, Arcus, Sic Lacus, atq; Veru, sic Quercus, Acus, Tribus, Artus. *Iesus*, is an irregular word, whose Accusative case endeth in, *um*, and the rest in, *u*.

The Fifth Declension hath only one termination, namely, *ES*, as *Facies*. Whole Genitive and Dative case singular doe end in, *ei*; The Accusative in, *em*; the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in, *e*; The Nominative plurall in, *es*; the Genitive in, *orum*; the Dative in, *ebus*; the Accusative in, *es*; the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in, *ebus*.

Add are thus Varied.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Facies.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Facies.</i>
	Gen. <i>Faciei.</i>		Gen. <i>Facierum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Faciei.</i>		Dat. <i>Faciebus.</i>
	Acc. <i>Faciem.</i>		Acc. <i>Facies.</i>
	Voc. <i>Facies.</i>		Voc. <i>Facies.</i>
	Abl. <i>Facie.</i>		Abl. <i>Faciebus.</i>

All Nounes of this Declension are *Fœminines*; except *Dies*, which is of the Common of two, in the Singular, and Masculine in the Plurall: and his compound *Meridies*; which is Masculine only.

A Noun Adjective is that to which something is to be added, to expresse its signification.

D 2

There

There be seaven Accidents
of a Noun Adjektiv,

{ Derivation.
{ Composition.
{ Number.
{ Case.
{ Gender.
{ Declension.
{ Comparison.

There be four Divisions of a Noun Adjektiv.

Whereof the first is into, { Proper { as, *Gradivus*, which is of the
{ Masculine termination only,
{ as peculiar to *Mars*.
{ Common, as, *Bonus*.

The Second into { Primitive.
{ Derivative.
{ Simple.
{ Compound.

A Primitive Adjektiv is that which followeth
from no other word as, *Albus*.

A Derivative is that which cometh of its Primitive.

Which is sixe fold { Nominall.
{ Verball.
{ Gerundivall.
{ Participiall.
{ Adverbiall.
{ Propositionall.

1 Nominall is two fold. { Substantivall.
{ Adjektivall.

A Substantivall Adjektiv is that which is deduced
from a Substantive either

{ Generally, as *Cordatus* of *Cor*. or
{ Particularly, which is sixe fold.

1 Diminutive as, *Stultulus* of *Stultus*.

2 Pl.

2 Possessive, as *Achilleus* of *Achilles*: *Herilis* of
Herus.

3 Patriall as, *Oxonienfis* of *Oxonium*: *Glevenfis* of
Glevum.

4 Gentile as, *Anglicus* of *Anglus*.

5 Materiall as, *Aureus*, of *Aurum*.

6 Locall as, *Hortensis* of *Hortus*.

An Adjektivall is derived of an Adjektiv as, *Pat-*
rilis of *Pater*.

A Verball Adjektiv is derived of a Verbe, which
is fourefold. Those which come, 1 Of the Pre-
sent Tense, as *Petax* of *Peto*. 2 Of the Præterim-
perfect tense, as *Flebilis*, of *Flebam*. 3 Of the
Præterperfect Tense as, *Fluxilis* of *Fluxi*. 4 Of
the latter Supine, as *Deletilis* of *Deletus*, *Fictilis* of
Fictus.

A Gerundivall Adjektiv is made of a Gerund.
If it be the Genitive case, (for it is only used in the
Oblique Cases) it is made of the Gerund in, *Du*: if
the Dative, or Ablative of the Gerund in, *Do*: if the
Accusative; of the Gerund in, *Dum*: which many
times being the same in termination and significati-
on; are only thus distinguished. viz. That the Ge-
rund is alwaies the word governing; and the Gerun-
divall Adjektiv alwaies the word governed. It is
differenced also from a Participiall, or Participle of
the Future in, *Dus*, becaue that hath alwaies the
Active, or Active like; but these alwaies the Passive
signification.

A Participiall Adjektiv is that which comes of a
Participle. Now Participles are changed into
Nounes foure waies. 1 By Regiment, when they
governe the Case, that the Verbe whereof they come,
cannot governe: and that is incident only to the

D 3

Participle

Participle of the Present Tense, and the Præter Tense as, *Alieni Appetens, Profusus sui*. 2 By Comparison, when they admit the degrees thereof, which likewise is incident to the same two Participles as, *Amans, Amantior, Amantissimus. Doctus, Doctior, Doctissimus*. 3 By Composition, when they be compounded with such a word, that the Verbe they come of, cannot be compounded without which also is incident to the same two Participles as, *Innocens, Semisepultus*. 4 By loosing their signification, which is incident only to three, *Present, Præter, and Future* in *Dus*, as *Amans tui*, desirous of thee, *Vir Laudatus* or *Laudandus*, A man praisable, or worthy to be praised.

An Adverbiall Adjective is that which flows from an Adverbe, as *Hodiernus* of *Hodie*.

A Prepositionall Adjective, is that which flows from a Preposition as, *Externus* of *Extra*.

A Simple Adjective is that which is not compounded as, *Prudens*.

A Compound is that which is compounded of two or more Simples, whereof there are foureteene heads.

1 With a Substantive set before as, *Armipotens* *Arma* and *potens*.

2 With a Substantive put after as, *Magnanimus*, *Magnus* and *Animus*.

3 Of two Substantives as, *Plumipes*, of *Pluma* and *Pes*.

4 Of a Substantive and a Verbe as, *Frugifer*, of *Frugis* and *fero*.

5 Of one Adjective with another as, *Sempiternus*, *Sacro sanctus*.

6 With a Pronoun as, *Tantundem*, of *Tantum* and *Idem*.

7 With a Verbe as, *Sacrilegus*, of *Sacer* and *Lego*.

8 With an Adverbe as, *Nonnullus* of *Non* and *Nullus*.

9 Of an Adverbe and a Substantive as, *Bilinguis*, of *Bi* and *Lingua*.

10 Of an Adverbe and a Verbe as, *Benevolus*, of *Bene* and *Volo*.

11 With a Preposition as, *Immaturus*, of *In*, and *Maturus*.

12 Of a Preposition and a Substantive as, *Inermis*, of *In* and *Arma*.

13 Of a Preposition and a Verbe as, *Superstes* of *Super* and *sto*.

14 Of a Preposition and a Participle as, *Ignotus*, of *In* and *notus*.

The third Division of an Adjective, which shewes the Gender.

Every Adjective being terminated like one of these ten, as

SolERS, excellENS, locupLES, sublimIS, &c. audAX, belligER, atq; ancePS, sarVR, AlgidVS, atq; RavenAS.

Is either of one, two, or three terminations. If of one, it is the Common of three: If of two; the former is the Common of two, and the latter the Neuter: If of three, the first is the masculine, the second the Feminine, the third the Neuter in all Cases.

Those two Accidents of an Adjective, Number and Case are omitted here, because they are the same with a Noun Substantive.

For the Declension of a noun Adjective; you must

must know that Adjectives of three terminations, are varied after the First and Second Declension of Substantives: in the *Fæminine* gender after the first: the *Masculine* and *Neuter* after the second, in this manner.

Singulariter	Nom. Bonus, <i>na, num.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. Boni, <i>na, na.</i>
	Gen. Boni, <i>na, ni.</i>		G. Bonorū, <i>arū, ōrū.</i>
	Dat. Bono, <i>na, no.</i>		Dat. Bonis.
	Acc. Bonum, <i>am, um.</i>		Acc. Bonos, <i>as, a.</i>
	Voc. Bone, <i>na, um.</i>		Voc. Boni, <i>e, a.</i>
	Abl. Bono, <i>na, no.</i>		Abl. Bonis.

In which manner are declined, *Unus, Totus, Solus, Ullus, Nullus, Uter, Neuter, Alius, Alter*; having that they make their Genitive in, *ius*, and their Dative in, *i*, and that the sixe latter want the Vocative case; and *Alius* makes *Aliud* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominative and Accusative case singular, *Ambo*, and *Duo*, beirregular, except in the Genitive case, being thus varied.

Pluraliter	Nom. Ambo, <i>ba, bo.</i>
	Gen. Amborum, <i>barum, borum.</i>
	Dat. Ambobus, <i>babus, bobus.</i>
	Acc. Ambos, <i>bas, bo.</i>
	Voc. Ambo, <i>ba, bo.</i>
	Abl. Ambobus, <i>babus, bobus.</i>

Adjectives of one or two terminations, are varied after the third Declension of Substantives, in this wise.

Singulariter

Singulariter	Nom. Felix.	Pluraliter	Nom. Felices, & Felicia.
	Gen. Felici.		Gen. Felicium.
	Dat. Felici.		Dat. Felicibus.
	Acc. Felicem, & Felix.		Acc. Felices, & Felicia.
	Voc. Felix.		Voc. Felices & Felicia.
	Abl. Felice, & Felici.		Abl. Felicibus.

After the same manner may be declined *Ravenus, Hic, hæc, & hoc Ravennas, &c.*

Singulariter	Nom. Trifis, & Trisse.	Pluraliter	Nom. Trifses, & Tristia.
	Gen. Trifsi.		Gen. Tristium.
	Dat. Trifsi.		Dat. Tristibus.
	Acc. Trifsem, & Trisse.		Acc. Trifses, & Tristia.
	Voc. Trifsi, & Trisse.		Voc. Trifses, & Tristia.
	Abl. Trifsi.		Abl. Tristibus.

The fourth Division is concerning the last *Accident* of an Adjective, viz, Comparison.

Every Adjective is { Compared, or
either Not Compared.

Adjectives whose signification cannot be increased or diminished, are not Compared, as, *Omnis, Nullus*, but all others may either Regularly, or irregularly.

There be three degrees of { Positive.
Comparative.
Comparison, the Superlative.

The

The Positive betokens the thing absolutely without excellence, as, *Durus*. hard.

The Comparative somewhat exceedeth its Positive in signification, as, *Durior*, Harder, or more hard.

The Superlative exceedeth its Positive in the highest degree as, *Durissimus* hardest, or most hard.

Regular. or

1 Comparison is Irregular.

Regular Comparison is when the Comparative cometh of the first case of its Positive, that ends in, *i*: by putting thereto, *or*, and *us*: and the Superlative of the same, by putting thereto, *s*, and *simus*, as of *Duri*, *Durior*, *Durius*, and *Durissimus*.

Irregular Comparison is that which swerveth from this Rule. Of which kind of Comparison are,

1 These. *Bonus*, *Melior*, *Optimus* *Malus*, *Pejor*, *Pessimus*, *Magnus*, *Major*, *Maximus*, *Parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*, *Nequam*, *Nequior*, *Nequissimus*. *Citra*, *citerior*, *citissimus*. *Intra*, *interior*, *intimus*. *Infra*, *inferior*, *infimus*, *vel imus*. *Extra*, *exterior*, *extimus*, & *extremus*. *Supra*, *superior*, *supremus*, & *summus*. *Posterior*, *Postremus*. *Ultra*, *ulterior*, *ultimus*. *Prope*, *propior*, *proximus*.

2 Those whose Positives end in, *er*, which make the Superlative, by putting to, *rimus*, as *Pulcher*, *Pulcherrimus*.

3 These like, ending in, *ilis*, which make the Superlative, by changing, *is*, into *limus*, as *Humilis*, *Humillimus*. *Similis*, *Similissimus*. *Facilis*, *Facilissimus*. *Gracilis*, *Gracillimus*. *Agilis*, *Agilissimus*. *Docilis*, *Docilissimus*.

4 They which are compounded of, *Dico*, *Loquor*, *Ablo*, *Facio*, as *Maledicus*, *Maledicentior*, *Maledicentissimus*. *Magniloquus*, *Magniloquentior*, *Magniloquentissimus*.

loquentissimus. *Benevolus*, *Benevolentior*, *Benevolentissimus*. *Magnificus*, *Magnificentior*, *Magnificentissimus*.

5 Those that end in, *us*, pure, as *Pius*, *magis pius*, *maximè pius*. Seldom *Piissimus*.

6 Participials in, *Dus*, as *Colendus*, *magis Colendus*, *maximè Colendus*. Seldom *Colendissimus*.

7 All other Adjectives wanting a Regular Comparison, and having a signification, which admits an increase, with the signes *more*, and *most*, and a decrease, with the signes *lesse* or *least*, which are compared by *magis* and *Maximè*; *Minus* and *Minimè*: as *Rudis*, *magis Rudis*, *maximè Rudis*: *Memor*, *minus Memor*, *minimè Memor*. So *Vulgaris*, *Gelidus*, *Velulus*, *Claudus*, *Crispus*, *Calvus*, *Cavus*, &c.

2 Comparison is Defective. or Abusive.

Those Adjectives are Deficient in Comparison, which want either their Comparative or Superlative degree.

Adjectives wanting their Comparative, are these, *Inclutus*, *atq; Sacer*, *Falsus*, *Fides*, *Meritus*, &c.

Nuper, & *Invitus*, *Novus*, & *juris-Consultus*. To which adde, *Pene*, *Penissimus*.

Adjectives wanting the Superlative, are these.

Longinquus, *juvenis*, *Declivis*, & *Infnitus*, *atq; Senex*, *Ingens*, *Adolescens*, *atq; Propinquus*. *Optimus*, *Optimior*, *Sinister*, *sinisterior*: to which adde *Ante*, *Anterior*, and verbals in, *bilis*, as, *Formidabilis*, *Amabilis*, whose Superlative *Amabilissimus*, is sometimes used in *Tulky*.

Abusive Comparison is when other words are Compared,

Compared, as *Neronior* of *Nero*, a Substantive. *Ipse* of *Ipse* or *Ipseus*, a Pronoun, &c.

OF HETEROCLITES.

Deficit, aut variat Heteroclitica vox, vel abundat.

An Heteroclitite is that which doth swerve from the common manner of declining.

Of which there be three sorts { Variants.
Defectives.
Reaundants.

1 Variants are of { 1 Those that vary in Gender only.
two sorts { 2 Those that vary in Gender and Declension.

Variants in Gender are of foure sorts.

1 Neuters in the singular number, and Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall, as, *Rasterum*, *Frenum*, *Filum*, *Capistrum*. 2 Neuters in the singular number, and Masculines only in the Plurall, as, *Argos*, *Colum*. 3 Masculines in the singular number, and Neuters in the Plurall, as *Menalus*, *Dindymus*, *Ismarus*, *Tartarus*, *Taygetus*, *Massicus*, *Gargarus*. 4 Masculine in the Singular, and Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall as, *Sibilus*, *locus*, *Locus*, *Avernus*.

Those that vary Gender and Declension, are Neuters of the Second Declension, in the Singular: and Fæminines of the first in the Plurall, as, *Nusctum*, *Evulum*, *Balneum*, which sometimes hath *Balneæ* in the Plurall number.

Defectives also are of two sorts.

Defectives

Defectives { Case.
in { Number.

Defectives in case are of 5 sorts { Apts.
Monoprotots.
Diptots.
Triptots.
Tetraptots.

Aptots, are those which have no case varying from the Nominative, as these Substantives. *Nihil*, *Pondo*, *semis*, *tempe*, *gummi*, *Opus*, *usus* needs: *siue* *ph*, *gelu*, *cornu*, *veru*, *genu*, (whereof the three last are *Aptots* in the singular number only) *Manna*, *Heb. chaos*, *gr. Inſar*. And these Adjectives also *Fas*, *Nefas*, *Frugi*: *Semi*, (never found but in composition) *cujusmodi*, *hujusmodi*, *illiusmodi*, *istiusmodi*. *Tot*, *Quot*, and all Nounes of number, from three to an hundred. Likewise *Præſb*.

Monoprotots are those that have but one Case, varying from the Nominative as, *Natu*, *Iuſſu*, *Injuſſu*, *Aſu*, *Promptu*, *Permiſſu*, *Inſicias*, *Fortē* of *Fores*, *Suppetias* of *Suppetie*, *Ergō* (pro *Cauſa*) of *Ergon*, *gr. Tantūdem* of *Tantūdem*, Adjective, *Pluris* of *Plus*, which is a whole word in the Plurall Number.

Diptots are those that have two Cases varying from the Nominative, as *Sponſia*, *Sponſe*: *Repetundarum*, *Repetundis*. *Iugeri*, *Iugere*: *Vicem*, *vice*: whereof the two latter have all cases in the Plurall number.

Triptots are those which { Varying from the Nominative,
have three Cases { Not varying from the Nominative.

1 Varying from the Nominative in the singular number: as, *Opis, opem, ope. Precis, precem, prece. Vis, vim, vi*: the two latter whereof are whole words in the Plurall number.

2 Not varying from the Nominative in the Plurall: as, *Horlea, Farræ, Forum, Mel, Mulsu, Di. fruta, Thus, Soboles, Labes*: and all Nounes of the fifth Declension, except *Res, Species, Facies, Acies; Dies*, and his compound *Meridies*.

Tetraptots, are those which have four Cases varying from the Nominative, as *Gerundivall* Adjectives, whose Nominative is not in use; and most Pronounes; except *Tu, meus, noster, nostras*. Also these Adjectives, *Ullus, Nonnullus, uter, neuter, alius, alter*, which want the Vocative case.

Defectives in number are of fixe sorts.

1 Masculines in the singular, wanting the plurall; as, *Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, finus, penus, Æther, nemo*.

2 Feminines in the singular, wanting the plurall; as, *Pubes, salus, tussis, pax; humus, lues, sitis, fuga; quies, cholera, fames, bilis*.

3 Neuters in the singular, wanting the plurall, as *Delictum, senium; lethum, cœnum, salum, barabrum; virus, vitrum, viscum, penum, justitium, nihilum; ver, lac, gluten, hales, gelu, solium, jubar*. To these three sorts of Defectives may be joyned *Unus*, which hath not the Plurall number, except it be joyned with a word that lacketh the Singular number, as *Vna littera, una mentia*, and sometimes among the Poets, who for verse sake often use the plurall for the singular, as *Virg.*

*— fatis una superq̃
videmus excidia.*

There

There are other Nounes besides these wanting for the most part the plurall number, which for the diversity of the Genders, cannot be ranked under one and the same head, the heads of them are twelve comprized in this *Distich*.

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Propria,</i>	<i>Virtutes,</i>	<i>Artes,</i>	<i>Pensa,</i>	<i>Uda,</i>	<i>Figura.</i>
7	8	9	10	11	12.
<i>Morbi,</i>	<i>Herbe,</i>	<i>Vitia,</i>	<i>Ætates,</i>	<i>Frumenta,</i>	<i>Metaſſa,</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Thomas Ricardus.</i>	<i>Prudentia.</i>	<i>Iustitia.</i>			
3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Grammatica.</i>	<i>Logica.</i>	<i>Piper Saccharum.</i>			
5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Aromatica.</i>	<i>Synecdoche.</i>	<i>Metaphora.</i>			
7	8	9	10	11	12.
<i>Pedagra.</i>	<i>Cephalalgia</i>	<i>Amaranthus.</i>			
10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Amaracus.</i>	<i>Desidia.</i>	<i>Avaritia.</i>			
10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Juventa.</i>	<i>Senectia.</i>	<i>Triticum.</i>	<i>Aurum.</i>		
			<i>Ferrum.</i>		

4 Masculines in the Plurall wanting the singular, *Manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menses, lemmures, fasti, minores, natales* (when it signifies a flock) *Penates*, and the proper names of People and Places: as *Gabii, Locri*.

5 Feminines in the Plurall, wanting the singular, as, *Exuvie, Phalera, Grates, Manubie, Idæ, Antie, Inducie, Infidie, Minc, Exuvie, Nona, Nuge, Trice, Calenda, Quinquile, Therma, Cune, Dira, Exequie, Fene, Inferie, Primitie, Plage* (when it signifies nets,) *Valve, Nuptie, Divitie, Lactes, Theba, Athene*, and such other Proper names of places.

6 Neuters in the Plurall wanting the Singular. *Menia, Tesqua, Precordia, Lustra, Arma, Mapalia, Bellaria, Munia, Castra, Iusta, Sponsalia, Rostia, Crepundia, Cunabula, Extæ*. And the Feasts of the Heathenish Gods, as *Bacchanalia*, and Proper names of places as *susa*.

To

To these Rules may be added *Ambo* and *Duo* which in all three Genders want the Singular number.

Redundants are of two sorts.

Redundant Substantives.
Redundant Adjectives.

Redundant Substantives are of four sorts.

1 Those that abound in termination only as, *Arbor*, *Arbor*. *Odor*, *Odos*.

2 Those that abound in termination and Gender, as, *Baculus* *Baculum*.

3 Those that abound in Declension, as *Laurus*, *Quercus*, *Pinus*, *Ficus* for the Fig and the Figtree, *Colus* a Distaff, *Cornus*, when it is taken for a Cornell tree, *Lacus*, *Domus*, which are of the Second and Fourth Declension together; but *Domus* holds not in every case: for we read not of *Dome* in the Vocative singular, nor *Domī* in the Nominative Plural; nor *Domis* in the Dative and Ablative.

4 Those that abound in Declension, Termination and Gender, as, *Specus*, *ci*. M.s.g. *Specus*, *ci*s. Fem.g. *Specus*, *coris* Neut.g. *Penus*, *ni*. m.g. *Penus*, *nūs*. fem.g. *Penum*, *ni*. & *Penus*, *noris*, neut.g. which are all set down in A. Gellius, and Callippus addeth *Penu* indecl.

Redundant Adjectives are such as are compounded of these Substantives, *Arma*, *Iugum*, *Nervus*, *Somnus*, *Clivus*, *Animus*, *Limen*, *Frenum*, *Cera*, *Bacillus*, as, *Inermus*, *Inermis* of *Arma*: *Bitugus*, *Bitugus* of *Iugum*: *Innervus*, *Innervus* of *Nervus*: *Insomnus*, *Insomnis* of *Somnus*: *Proclivus*, *Proclivus* of *Clivus*: *Exanimus*, *Exanimis* of *Animus*: *Sublimis* of *Limen*: *quasi Limen superius*: *Effrenus* of *Frenum*: *Sincerus*, *Sincerus* of *Cera*.

Indecl.

Imbecillus, *Imbecillus* of *Bacillum*. These Adjectives may not be promiscuously used at our pleasure: for though they be found in old writers, yet many of them are rejected, by those which have refined the Latin tongue, as *Insomnus*, *Sublimus*, *Effrenus*, *Sincerus*, to which may be added *Hilarus*, for *Hilaris* is usual. These are also Redundant Adjectives, which have three terminations, whereas others have but two, of the same Declension.

Acer, *cris*, *cre*.

Alacer, *cris*, *cre*.

Celer, *ris*, *re*.

Campester, *stris*, *stre*.

Viliter, *tris*, *cre*.

Celeber, *bri*, *bri*.

Saluber, *bri*, *bri*.

Pedester, *stris*, *stre*.

Equester, *stris*, *stre*.

Paluster, *stris*, *stre*.

Sylvester, *stris*, *stre*.

Of a PRONOUNE.

A Pronoun is a part of speech, much like a Noun, variable, both governing and governed, which is used in shewing or rehearsing or asking.

Derivation.

Composition.

Number.

Case.

Gender.

Declension.

Person.

There are seven Accidents of a Pronoun

There be 64. Pronouns which admit two general divisions; diverse subdivisions.

Every

- 1 Every Pronoun is either } Substantive.
or
Adjective.

The Pronoun Substantives are but three, *Ego, Tu, Sui*. All the rest being 61. are Adjectives.

- 2 Every Pronoun is either } Primitive or
Derivative. } 19 Simple.
45 Compound.

The 19. Simple are } 10 Primitives.
9 Derivatives.

The 10 Primitives are these. *Ego, Tu, Sui, Ille, Ipse, Iste, Hic, Is, Quis, Qui*, which are subdivided into three only Demonstratives, shewing a thing not spoken of before, as, *Ego, Tu, Sui*, into five sometimes Demonstratives, sometimes Relatives as, *Ille, Ipse, Iste, Hic, Is*. And *Qui* the only pure Relative rehearsing a thing spoken of before. And *Quis* sometimes an Interrogative, sometimes an Indefinite.

- The nine Derivatives } 6 Possessives. *Mens, Tuus, Suus, Noster, Vester, Cujus.*
3 Gentiles. *Noster, Vester, Cujus.*

The Compound Pronouns are divided into eight ranks.

- 1 Five Compound with Nouns as, *Cujusmodi, Hujusmodi, Illiusmodi, Istiusmodi, Aliquis*, to which add the Decomposed *Unusquisque*.
2 Five with other Pronouns as, *Ego-ipse, Tu-ipse, Sui-ipsius, Illic, Illuc*.
3 Two compounded with themselves as, *Quisquand sese*.

- 4 Three with a *Verbe* as, *Quisputas, Quivis, Quilibet*.
5 Five with an *Adverbe* as, *Eccum, Ellum, Ecquis, Nunquis, Idem*.
6 Seven with a *Conjunction* as, *Quisquam, Quisq, Quicunq, Hicque, Nequid, Siquis, Quisnam*.
7 Four with a *Preposition* as, *Mecum, Tecum, Secum, Quicum*.
8 Fourteen with a syllabicall adjection as,

With	Met.	Egomet, Tuinet, Suinet.
	Te.	Tute.
	Ce.	Hujusce, Illiusce, Istiusce.
	Pte.	Meapte, Tuapte, Suapte, Nostrapte, Vestrapte.
	Piam.	Quispiam.
	Dam.	Quidam.

Numbers and Cases are the same with a Noun, Genders three, Masculine, Feminine and Neuter in Pronoun Substantives, as also in Pronoun Adjectives of three terminations. And *Noster, Vester*, and *Cujus* are of the Common of three.

Pronoun Substantives are of the same Gender, with the Noun whereof they are spoken: as *Ego*, spoken of a man, in the Masculine, of a woman, in the Feminine.

Pronouns are thus varied.

Singular	Nom. Ego.	Plural	Nom. Nos.
	Gen. Mei.		Gen. Nostri, vel Nostrum.
	Dat. Mihi.		Dat. Nobis.
	Acc. Me.		Acc. Nos.
	Voc. Caret.		Voc. Caret.
	Abl. Me.		Abl. Nobis.

E 2

And

And thus is *Egomet* its compound declined.

Singulariter	Nom. Tu.	Pluraliter	Nom. Vos.
	Gen. Tui.		Gen. Vestrum, vel Vestri.
	Dat. Tibi.		Dat. Vobis.
	Acc. Te.		Acc. Vos.
	Voc. Tu.		Voc. Vos.
	Abl. Te.		Abl. Vobis.

So *Tuimet*, &c. having no Nominative for the difference of *Tuimet* the Verbe. So *Tute* makes *Tett* only in the Accus.

Singulariter	Nom. Caret.
	Gen. Sui.
	Dat. Sibi.
	Acc. Se.
	Voc. Caret.
	Abl. Se.

So *Sibimet*, and *Semer*, with his *Decompositum*, *Sibimet ipsi*, & *ipsi* in the Dative: *Semetipsum*, & *ipso*, in the Accusative, and *Semetipso*, & *ipso*, in the Ablative.

Singulariter	Nom. Iste, ista, istud	Pluraliter	Nom. Isti, istae, ista.
	Gen. Istius.		Gen. Istorum, arum, eorum.
	Dat. Isti.		Dat. Istis.
	Acc. Istum, istam, istud.		Acc. Istos, istas, ista.
	Voc. Caret.		Voc. Caret.
	Abl. Isto, ista, isto.		Abl. Istis.

Iste is declined like *Iste*, one compound whereof makes only *Elum*, *Elam*, *Ellos*, *Ellas*: in the Masculine and Feminine genders of the Accusative singular and plural. And also *Ipe* saying that in the Neuter gender of the Nominative singular it maketh *Ipsum*.

Singulariter

Singulariter	Nom. Istic, istac, istec, vel istuc.	Pluraliter	Nom. Istec.
	Acc. Istunc, istanc, istoc, vel istuc.		Acc. Istec.
	Abl. Istoc, istac, istoc.		

So, *Illis*, *illic*, *illoc*.

Singulariter	Nom. Hic, hac, hoc.	Pluraliter	Nom. Hi, ha, hac.
	Gen. Huius.		Ge. Horum, harum, horum.
	Dat. Huic.		Dat. His.
	Acc. Hunc, hanc, hoc.		Acc. Hos, has, hac.
	Voc. Caret.		Voc. Caret.
	Abl. Hoc, hac, hoc.		Abl. His.

Ce, is sometimes added to the Oblique Cases of these three Pronounes, *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, as often as they end in, s, as, *Huiusce*, *Hiscce*, *Illiusce*, *Istiusce*, *Illosce*, *Istosce*, *Hosce*: whose compound *Hicce* is thus varied.

Singulariter	Nom. Hicce, haccine, hoccine.	Pluraliter	Nom. Hecce.
	Acc. Huncce, hancce, hoccine.		Acc. Hecce.
	Abl. Hoccine, haccine, hoccine.		

Singulariter	Nom. Is, ea, id.	Pluraliter	Nom. Ei, ea, ea.
	Gen. Ejus.		Gen. Eorum, earum, eorum.
	Dat. Ei.		Dat. Eis, vel iis.
	Acc. Eum, eam, id.		Acc. Eos, eas, ea.
	Voc. Caret.		Voc. Caret.
	Abl. Eo, ea, eo.		Abl. Eis, vel iis.

So *Idem*, its Compound. The other Compound makes only *Eccum*, *eccam*, *eccos*, *eccas*. Singular and Plural.

Singu-

Singular	Nom. <i>Qui, quæ, quod.</i>
	Gen. <i>Cujus.</i>
	Dat. <i>Cui.</i>
	Acc. <i>Quem, quâ, quod.</i>
	Voc. <i>Caret.</i>
	Abl. <i>Quo, quâ, quo,</i> vel <i>quâ</i> , Sometimes in the Masc. & Fem.

Plural	Nom. <i>Qui, quæ, quæ.</i>
	Gen. <i>Quorû, quarû,</i> quorum.
	Dat. <i>Quibus, v. quib.</i>
	Acc. <i>Quos, quæ,</i> quæ.
	Voc. <i>Caret.</i>
	Abl. <i>Quibus v. quib.</i>

After the same manner is declined *Quis* with its Compounds, Except *Quispiam*, which makes *Quispiam* for *Quidpiam* in the neuter Gender. And *Nequis*, *aliquis*, *nunquid*, *siquis*, which as well in the Feminine singular, as in the Neuter plural, make *Quæ*, nor *Quæ*, and *Ecquis* which hath both in the Feminine gender, and lastly *Quisquis*, which is thus varied.

{	Nom. <i>Quisquis, Quicquid.</i>
	Acc. <i>Quicquid.</i>
	Abl. <i>Quoquo, Quâquâ Quoquo.</i>

Mens, Tuus, Suus, Noster, Vester, are declined like *Bonus* (save that *Meus* hath *Mi*, in the Voc, not *Mee*) *Ille, Ipse, Iste, Is*, like *solus* (but that *Ille, Iste*, and *Is*, make the Neuter singular in, *d*, nor, *m*, like *Alius*) *Noster* and *Vester* like to *Felix*.

The seventh Accident of a Pronoun, is *Person*, which is triple.

The first speaketh of himselfe, as, *Ego I, Nos, we*.
The second is spoken to, as, *Tu, thou, Vos, ye*.
The third is spoken of, as, *Ille, he, Illi, they*.

O

OF A VERBE.

A Verbe is a part of Speech, variable, both governing and governed, signifying to Doe, to Suffer, and to Be.

{	Derivation.
	Composition.
	Modes.
	Tenses.
	Gerunds.
	Supines.
	Number.
	Person.
	Conjugations.

There be 9. Accidents
of a Verb.

A Verbe hath 18. severall Appellations, and only three significations, *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*, as appears by its five generall Divisions.

The first whereof is into a Verbe	{	Active.	{	Neuter-Active.
		Passive.		Neuter-Passive.
		Neuter.		
		Deponent.		
		Common.		

A Verbe *Active* endeth in, *o*, and signifieth to Doe, as *Amo*, I love, and by putting to, *r*, it may be a *Passive*, as *Amor*.

A Verbe *Passive* endeth in, *or*, and signifieth to suffer, as *Amor*, I am loved, and by putting away *r*, it may be an *Active*, as *Amo*.

A verbe *Neuter* endeth in, *m*, (as only *Sum*, and his compounds) or in, *o*, which cannot take *r*, to make him a *Passive*: and signifies sometimes, To be

(as only the simple Verbe *Sum*) sometimes Active like, as *Curro* I runne; sometimes Passive like, as *Egrotō*, I am sick.

A Verbe Deponent ends in, *or*, like a Passive: and yet in signification is either Active, as *Loquor Verbum*, I speake a word: or Neuter, as *Glorior*, I boast.

A Verbe Commune endeth in, *or*, like a Passive, and hath both Active and Passive significations, as *Adipiscor*, *Adulor*. Verbs Commune are very rare, and those that are, are almost worne out of use.

A Neuter Active is partly Neuter, in that it ends in, *o*, and cannot take *r*, to make him a Passive: and partly Active, in that it hath an Active and Transitive signification, of which sort there are diverse, as *Ambio*, *Convenio*, *Doleo*, *Evado*, *Facio*, and diverse others.

A Neuter-Passive is partly Neuter, in that it ends in *o*, and cannot take *r*, to make him a Passive: and partly Passive, in that it hath either the Præterperfect tense of a Passive, the signification of a Passive, or both: in respect whereof it is three fold.

1 Neuter-passives in respect of their Præterperfect Tense only, are these foure *Gaudeo*, *Gavisus sum*: *Fido*, *Fisus*: *Audeo*, *Ausus*: *Soleo*, *solitua*.

2 Neuter-passives in respect of their signification only, are these foure, *Vapulo*, *Vaneō*, *Liceo*, *Exulo*.

3 A Neuter-passive in respect of both, is only *Fu*

2 Every Verbe { Primitive or Derivative.
is either Simple or Compound.

A Primitive Verbe is that which is not deduced from another, as *Amo*.

A De.

A Derivative is that which is deduced from its Primitive.

Which is twofold. { Nominall.
Verball.

Nominall is either { Substantivall.
or
Adjectivall.

A Substantivall Verbe is that which is derived from a Substantive, as *Verbero* of *Verber*, *Puerasco* of *Puer*.

An Adjectivall Verbe is that which is derived of an Adjective, as *Nigreo*, of *Niger*: *Pingueo*, of *Pinguis*.

Verball is that which is derived of a verbe { Generally, as *Scaturio* of
Scateo.
Particularly, which is five fold.

1 Such as are called *Inceptives*, *Inchoatives*, or *Augmentatives*; because they imply either a beginning or increase of signification, as *Tepeasco* of *Tepeo*: *Ferveo* of *Ferveo*.

2 *Frequentatives*, which imply a frequent iteration of an action, being either derived of the Present Tense; as *Vello* of *Vello*: or of the latter Supine; whereof there are five Terminations.

In, *So*: as *Pulso*, of *Pulsu*, of *Pepuli*, of *Pello*.

In, *To*: as *Disisto*, of *Disitu*, of *Dixi*, of *Dico*.

In, *Tor*: as *Scitor*, of *Scitu*, of *Scivi*, of *Scio*.

In, *Zo*: as *Nexo*, of *Nexu*, of *Nexi*, of *Nesto*.

In, *Xor*: as *Amplexor*, of *Amplexu*, &c.

3 *Desideratives* which imply a desire to doe a thing, coming of the latter Supine, of other Verbs of the same signification: as *Parturio*, of *Partu*, of *Teperi*,

peri, of *Pario*, *Esurio*, of *Esu*, of *Edi*, of *Edo*.

4 *Diminutives*, which imply a diminution of *doe*, whereof there are two terminations.

In, *Lo*: as *Sorbiſſo*, of *Sorbeo*.

In, *ſſo*: as *Pitiſſo*, of *miſeo*, of *miſeo*.

5 *Imitatives*; which imply an imitation; as *Patriſſo*, of *Patriſſo*. *Platiſſo*, of *Platiſſo*, which forme the Latines affect not, but uſe *Græcorum* *Græciſſo*: *Cornicor* pro *corniciſſo*: *Bacchor* pro *Bacchiſſo*, &c.

A Simple Verbe is that which is not Compounded, as, *Ago*.

A Compound is that which is compounded of two words, whereof there are ſeven heads.

- 1 With a Subſtantive, as *Oſcito*: of *Os*, & *cito*.
- 2 With an Adjective, as, *Poſſum*, of *Pos* and *ſum*.
- 3 with another Verbe, as, *Oſfacio*: of *oleo* and *facio*.
- 4 With an Adverbe, as, *Satiſfacio*, of *ſatis* and *facio*.
- 5 With a Prepoſition, as, *Inſcio*, of *in* and *ſcio*.
- 6 Of a Prepoſition and a Subſtantive, as, *Perago*, of *Per*, and *Ager*.
- 7 Of a Prepoſition and an Adjective: as *Ignor*, of *in*, and *gnarus*.

3 Every Verbe is either { *Regular*,
or
Irregular.

Regular Verbes are thoſe which are varied after the four Conjugations, and are formed according to the Moods and Tenſes following.

Irregular

Irregular Verbes are ſuch as doe ſwerve from the common manner of variation, and formation, in number ſixe, after mentioned, with their compounds.

4 Every Verbe is either { *Perſonall*,
or
Imperſonall.

Perſonalls are ſuch as have perſons, as *Ego Amo*. *Tu Amas*.

An *Imperſonall* is that which wants the Primary perſons, to wit the firſt and ſecond: and is uſed in the third Perſon, in every Moode and Tenſe having the ſigne, *it*, before his Engliſh. The ſigne, there, is found only in one, as *Vacat*, for *otium eſt*, there is leſture. *Non vacat exiguus rebus adeſſe lovi*. *Ovid*. As *Perſonalls* are not ſo called, becauſe they have a Nominative before them, but becauſe they have diſtinct Perſons: So Verbs are not called *Imperſonalls* becauſe they have no Nominative, as if they were *Innominatives*: for they have often a Nominative ſet downe, if not one commonly underſtood, or implied: yet ſometimes without either: as *Cicero*. *Non eſt ab iſto perſeveratum*, and ſuch like. Nor may they be called *Imperſonalls* like *Infinite* Moods, becauſe they have no certaine Perſon: but becauſe they are deſtitute of their principall Perſons.

Imperſonalls are either properly ſo called, which are uſed allwaies abſolutely, (*i*) not having a Nominative before them, as *Libet*, *Tædet*, *Pluit*, *Niſgit*, of the Active forme: *Statut*, *Fletur*, *Perſecraturum eſt*, *Pugnatum eſt*, of the Paſſive, (which two latter, and others of like ſort, are circumlocuted by the Participle of the Præter Tenſe, ſignifying a thing paſt, as *Pugnatum eſt*, it hath been fought, and

not

not by the first Supine: implying a thing to come, as *eo Pugnatum*, I goe to fight. Or else improperly, which sometimes are otherwise used, and that either in the third Person only, either in the singular number only, as *Licet, liquet*, Active: *Dormitur, Bibitur*, Passive: or plurall, as *Oportent, Pudent, Penitentur*, Active; *Peccantur, Regnantur, Vigilantur*, Passive: Or in other Persons also not in the Passive forme, for they never vary: as *Luditur, Vivitur*: but in the Active forme, and then they cease to be Verbs Impersonalls, whereof some have been whole Verbs in old time, as *Decet, Piget, Misereat*: and other some in use now, as *Juvat, Proferat, Misereatur, Placet*, and such like. It is most rare that an Impersonall should come of a Verbe Deponent, because they lay aside the Passive signification.

Every Verbe is divided into { Redundant.
Defective.
Compleat.

Redundants are those that have too much, and *Defective*, that have too little; both which afterwards are specified in their due place.

A *Compleat* Verb is a mean betwixt these two extremes, that hath neither too much nor too little.

A *Moode* is that which to the signification of a Verbe, addeth the manner of signifying, with the change of termination.

For if there be no regard had of the difference of voice and termination, as well as of the manner of signifying, there will be as many *Moods*, as there be affections of the minde, by which we are induced to speake: as the Imperative so may be termed a *Deprecative*, *Permissive*, *Hortative*, and *Suppositive* These *Moods*.

{ Indicative.
Imperative.
Optative.
Potentiall.
Subjunctive.
Infinitive.

There be Sixe Moods,

The *Indicative*, of *indico*, to shew, because it shewes or declares something to be done or suffered.

The *Imperative* of *impera*, to command, because it bids for commands, having also the signe set in the third Person singular, and in the first and third Plurall.

The *Optative* of *opto*, to wish, because it hath alwaies an Adverbe of wishing foregoing.

The *Potentiall*, of *Potens*, of *Possum*, to may or can; because the signes of the severall Tenses of this Moode are, *May, Can, Might, Would, Should, or could*.

The *Subjunctive*, of *Subjungo*, to subjoyne, because it is ever subjoynd to another verb in the same sentence foregoing. It is also called the *Conjunctive* Moode, because commonly it hath some *Conjunction* immediately before it, and sometimes an *Adverb*. One difference betwene the Subjunctive and Potentiall, is that the Subjunctive is Englished like the Indicative: not the Potentiall, as, *cum amem*, when I doe love.

THE

The *Infinitive*, of *infinitus*, indefinite because it signifies to doe, to suffer, and to be, indefinitely, & indeterminately, having neither number, person, nor nominative to limit it.

A Tense is the difference of a Verb, according to the time Present, Past, and to come.

There be three Tenses } *Present.*
or Times } *Præter.* } Tense.
 } *Future.*

The *Present* Tense speaketh of the time the now is, with the signe *Doe*, in the first Person singular, and third Person plurall, in an Active or Active-like signification, as *Amo*, I doe love; but in a Passive or Passive-like, *am*, in the first Person singular, in the second; *is*, in the third singular; and; *are* in the three Persons plurall.

The *Præter* Tense is three fold } *Præterimperfect.*
 } *Præterperfect.*
 } *Præterpluperfect.*

The *Præterimperfect* Tense, speaketh of the time not perfectly past, with the signe *Did*, in all Persons except the second singular, (in which it hath *Didst* in an Active or Active-like signification, as *Amabam*, I did love. But in a Passive, or Passive-like signification, in the singular, *was*, and in the plurall, *were* as *Amabar*, I was loved.

The *Præterperfect* Tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with the signe *Have*, in the first singular

lar, and the third plurall; In the second singular *Hast*, in the third *Hath*, in both Active and Passive signification, or in Verbs like unto them, as *Amavi*, I have loved: *Amatus sum vel fui*, I have been loved.

The *Præterpluperfect* Tense, speaketh of the time more then perfectly past, with the signe *Had*, in all Persons (except the second singular in which it hath *Hadst*) in both Active and Passive signification; or in Verbs like unto them: as *Amaveram* I had loved. *Amatus eram vel fueram*, I had been loved.

The *Future* Tense speaketh of the time to come; with the signification *shall* or *will* in all Persons, except the second singular (in which it hath *shalt* or *wilt*) in both Active and Passive signification: as *Amabo*, I shall or will love. *Amabor*, I shall or will be loved. Now the Future in the Active signification

is two fold } *Imperfect*, as, *cum Perlegam*, when I shall or will read over.
 } *Perfect*, as, *cum Perlegero*, when I shall have read over.

There be three Gerunds.

The first endeth in, *Di*, which resembles the Genitive case; the second in, *Do*, the Dative and Ablative; the third in, *Dum*, the Accusative: being the Accidents of Verbs in, *b*, and Verbs in *ar*, (except Passives which have none) which follow the signification of the Verbs they come of, being derived of the Present tense, so that they seldom or never have the Passive signification, unless they come of a *Neuter Passive*, or by an *Archaisme*.

There be two *Supines* being Accidents also of the

the same Verbe only.

The first ending in *um*, followes the signification of the Verbe whereof it comes, being derived of the Præterperfect Tense, so that it never signifies Passively, unless it be the Supine of a Neuter Passive, as *Vapulatum* to be beaten.

The latter ends in *u*, and hath alwaies the Passive signification, as *Amatu* to be loved.

Numbers and *Persons* are the same with a *Præ-noun*, save that the Description of a Person belongeth properly to this place.

A Person is the speciall termination of a Verbe in both Numbers.

There are foure *Participles* belonging to Regular compleat Verbs, two appertaine to Verbs in *o*, The Participle of the *Present* Tense, and the Participle of the Future in *rus*: two belong to a verb Passive, A Participle of the *Præter* Tense, and a Participle of the Future in *Dus*; and all foure belong to a Verbe Deponent and *Commune*; whereof more in its due place.

Regular Compleat Verbs have foure *Conjugations*, which be known after this manner; either by the termination of the root, or (more certainly) by the Infinitive Moode, First by the termination of the root.

Verbs of the First Conjugation end commonly in *o* impure, as *Amo*: (except some in *o purum*, as *Beo*, *Meo*, *Screeo*) having the second Person in *as*, as *Amas*.

Verbs of the second Conjugation end commonly in *eo*, as *Doceo*.

The third commonly in *o* impure, as *Lego* (ex-

cept a few in *o purum*, as *Fodio*, *Fugio*, *Capio*, *Pario*, *Statuo*,) having the second Person in *is*, as *Legis*.

The fourth commonly in *io*, as *Audio*.

2 By the Infinitive Moode infallibly, where Verbs of the first Conjugation have, *a*, long before, *re*, and *ri*, as *Amāre*, *Amāri*. The second hath, *c*, long before *re*, and *ri*, as *Docēre*, *Docēri*. The third hath *e*, short before, *re*, as *Legere*: whose Infinitive Passive endeth in *i*, as *Legi*, having the last consonant of the roote prefixed to it: as *Trado*, *Tradi*. The fourth hath *i*, long before, *re*, and *ri*, as *Audire*, *audiri*.

Conjugation is the varying of a Verbe, by its severall Moods, Tenses, & Persons. To the conjugating of compleat Verbs in *o*, whether they be Regular, or Irregular, sixe things are requisite: the *Present* Tense, the *Præterperfect* Tense, the *Infinitive* moode, *Gerunds*, *Supines*, and two *Participles*, the Participle of the *Present* Tense, and of the *Future* in *rus*, as

Amo, *Amas*, *Amavi*, *Amare*, *Amandi*, *Amando*, *Amandum*, *Amatum*, *Amatus*, *Amanus*, *Amaturus*, to Love,

Doceo, *Doces*, *Docui*, *Docere*, *Docendi*, *Docendo*, *Docendum*, *Doctum*, *Doctus*, *Docens*, *Docturus*, to Teach,

Lego, *Legis*, *Legi*, *Legere*, *Legendi*, *Legendo*, *Legendum*, *Lectum*, *Lectus*, *Legens*, *Lecturus*, to Read,

Audio, *Audis*, *Audiui*, *Audire*, *Audiendi*, *Audiendo*, *Audiendum*, *Auditum*, *Auditu*, *Audient*, *Auditurus*, to heare,

Imperative Moode, present tense singular.

Love thou.	Love he or let him love.	Love we or let us love.	Love ye.	Love they: let them love
<i>Ama,</i> <i>Amato.</i>	<i>Amet,</i> <i>Amato.</i>	} Plur. <i>Amemus,</i>	<i>Amate,</i> <i>Amatote.</i>	<i>Ament,</i> <i>Amantote.</i>
<i>Doce,</i> <i>Doceto.</i>	<i>Doceat,</i> <i>doceto.</i>		<i>Docete,</i> <i>Docetote.</i>	<i>Doceant,</i> <i>Docentote.</i>
<i>Lege,</i> <i>Legeto.</i>	<i>Legat,</i> <i>Legito.</i>	} Plur. <i>Legamus,</i>	<i>Legite,</i> <i>Legitote.</i>	<i>Legant,</i> <i>Leguntote.</i>
<i>Audi,</i> <i>Audito.</i>	<i>audiat,</i> <i>audito.</i>		<i>Audite,</i> <i>Auditote.</i>	<i>audiant,</i> <i>audiantote.</i>

The Opreative, Potentiali, and Subjunctive Moode, are found all alike in voice, and doe differ only in the signe of the Moode, and therefore the variation of a Verbe according to one of them will be sufficient.

subjunctive Moode.

When I love, &c.

Præsent tense singul. cum	<i>Amem,</i>	} as, at. Pluraliter, cum, amus, atis, &c.	} Plur. cum Amemus, etis, &c.
	<i>Doceam,</i>		
	<i>Legam,</i>		
	<i>Audiam,</i>		

Præter

Præterimperfect tense singul. cum,	<i>Amarem,</i> <i>Docerem,</i> <i>Legerem,</i> <i>Audirem.</i>	} res, res. Plural. cum remus, retis, rent.

Præterperfect tense singul. cum,	<i>Amaverim,</i> <i>Docuerim,</i> <i>Legerim,</i> <i>Audiverim.</i>	} res, res. Plur. cum rimus, ritis, rint.

Præterpluperfect tense singul. cum,	<i>Amavissem,</i> <i>Docuisssem,</i> <i>Legissem,</i> <i>Audivissem.</i>	} res, res. Plur. cum semus, setis, sent.

Future tense singul. cum	<i>Amavero,</i> <i>Docuero,</i> <i>Legero,</i> <i>Audivero.</i>	} res, rit. Plur. cum rimus, ritus, rint.

Infinitive Moode.

Præsent tense	<i>Amare,</i> <i>Docere,</i> <i>Legere,</i> <i>Audire,</i>	} To	<i>Love.</i> <i>Teach.</i> <i>Reade.</i> <i>Hearc.</i>

Præterimperfect Præterperfect, & Præterpluperfect tense,	<i>Amavisse,</i> <i>Docuisse,</i> <i>Legisse,</i> <i>Audivisse.</i>	} To have or had	<i>Loved.</i> <i>Taught.</i> <i>Read.</i> <i>Heard.</i>

The Præterimperfect tense of this Moode, is not comprehended under the Præsent tense, but under the Præterperfect tense: for we may well say, for

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Gaudeo quod Amas, Gaudeo te Amare; but not so
Gaudeo quod jam tum amabas, Gaudeo te jam tum
amare, but *amasse*, Neither is the Present tense of
 the Infinitive, by Analogy, put for the Præterim-
 perfect of the Indicative; for in all such expressions,
 as *Virgils, Tum pius, & Aeneas humeris abscindere ve-*
stem, there is an Ellepsis of the verbe *Capit.*

Future tense,	{	<i>Amaturum,</i>	{	<i>esse,</i>	{	<i>Love,</i>	{	<i>hereafter,</i>
		<i>Docturum,</i>				<i>Teach,</i>		
		<i>Lecturum,</i>				<i>Reade,</i>		
		<i>Auditurum,</i>				<i>Hearc,</i>		

This tense is *Periphrasticall*, circumlocuted by the
 Participle of the Future in, *rus*, and the Infinitive
 Mood *Esse, Fore, or Fuisset*: for as the Future tense
 of the Indicative, so the Future tense of this Mood
 is two fold, *Imperfect* and *Perfect*: for, *illum haec*
non venditurum esse dico, I say that he will not sell
 these, is much different from, *illum non venditurum*
fuisset dico, I say that he would not have sold them.
Cicero. And in this tense, Futures may be added to
 Futures, as, *Cicero. Doinde addis, si equi secus, te ad*
me fore Venturum. So in other moods, as, *De omni-*
bus erimus dicturi: idem Excitantas erit nobis ab in-
feris, & c. idem.

Gerunds.

<i>Amandi,</i> of loving.	{	<i>do,</i> in loving.	{	<i>sum,</i> to love.
<i>Docendi,</i> of teaching.		<i>do,</i> in teaching.		<i>sum,</i> to teach.
<i>Legendi,</i> of reading.		<i>do,</i> in reading.		<i>sum,</i> to read.
<i>Audiendi,</i> of hearing.		<i>do,</i> in hearing.		<i>sum,</i> to heare.

Supines.

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Supines.

<i>Amatum,</i> to love,	{	<i>Amatu,</i> to be loved.
<i>Doctum,</i> to teach,		<i>Doctu,</i> to be taught.
<i>Lectum,</i> to read,		<i>Lectu,</i> to be read.
<i>Auditum,</i> to heare.		<i>Auditu,</i> to be heard.

Participles.

Of the Present tense,	{	<i>Amans,</i> Loving.
		<i>Docens,</i> Teaching.
		<i>Legens,</i> Reading.
		<i>Audiens,</i> Hearing.

Of the Future in <i>rus</i> ,	{	<i>Amaturus,</i> to love, or about to love.
		<i>Docturus,</i> to teach, or about to teach.
		<i>Lecturus,</i> to read, or about to read.
		<i>Auditurus,</i> to hear, or about to hear.

Because the significations of the first irregular
 Verbe *sum*, in his severall persons, Moods and Ten-
 ses, are the signes of a Passive; and the Passive Præ-
 terperfect tense, is circumlocuted by the Participle of
 the Præter Tense, and *sum*; therefore it comes
 next to be varied, with its compounds, *Absum, De-*
sum, Adsum, Insum, Intersum, Obsum, Prosum, Super-
sum, to which may be added *Possu*, varied in its
 due place.

Four things are requisite to the conjugating of
sum. The Present Tense, Præterperfect Tense,
 Infinitive Mood, and one Participle, as

sum, Es, Fui, Esse, Futurus. To be.

F 4

Indica-

Indicative Moode.

Præsent tense } *Sum, I am: es, est. Pluraliter Sumus, estis,*
 singular, } *sunt.*

Præterimperfect } *Eram, I was: eras, erat. Pluraliter, Era-*
 tense singular, } *mus, eratis, erant.*

Præterperfect } *Fui, I have been: fui/ſi, fuit. Pluraliter, Fui-*
 tense singular, } *mus, fuiſtis, fuerunt, vel fuere.*

Præterpluperfect } *Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat. Plural.*
 tense, singular } *fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.*

Future tense } *Ero, I shall or will be: eris, erit. Pluraliter*
 singular } *Erimus, eritis, erunt.*

Imparative Moode.

Præsent } *Sis,* } be thou } *Sit,* } Plural. } *Sitis,* } *Sint.*
 tense } *Es,* } } } *Eſte,* }
 singular, } *Eſto,* } } } *Eſtoze,* } *Sunto.*

Subjunctive Moode.

Præsent tense } *Sim, When I am: sis, sit. Pluraliter cum simus,*
 singular cum } *sitis, sit.*

Præterimperfect } *Essem, when I was: eſſet, eſſet. Pluraliter cum*
 tense singular } *eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.*

Præterperfect } *Fuerim, when I have been: fueris, fuerit. Plat.*
 tense singular } *cum fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.*
 cum

Præter-

Præterpluperfect } *Fuiſſem, when I had been: fuiſſes, fuiſſet.*
 tense sing. cum } *Plur. cum fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.*

Future tense } *Fuero, When I shall or will be, fueris, fuerit,*
 singular cum. } *Plur. cum, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.*

Infinitive Moode.

Present } *Esse to be* } Præterimperfect, } *Fuiſſe, to have*
 tense } } Præterperfect, } or had been.
 } } Præterpluperfect }

Future tense } *Fore* }
 } vel } *To be hereafter.*
 } futurum eſſe }

To the Conjugating of Verbs *Deponents* and *Commons*, there are required the same six things, that are used in Verbs in, o, afore mentioned: saving that to the forming of these, all the four Particles are required; as *Sequor &c. Sequens, Secutus, Secutus, Sequendus.*

To the Conjugating of Verbs *Passives* four things are required, The Present tense, the Præterperfect tense, the Infinitive Moode, and two Participles, the Participle of the præter tense, and the Participle of the Future in *Dus*, as

Amor, Amaris vel amare, Amatus sum vel fui, Amari, Amatus, Amandus, to be Loved.

Doccor, Doceris vel docere, Doctus sum vel fui, Doceri, Doctus, Docendus, to be Taught.

Legor, Legeris vel legere, Lectus sum vel fui, Legi, Lectus Legendus, to be Read.

Audior,

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Audior, Audiri, vel audire, Auditus sum vel fui, Audiri, Auditus, Audiendus, to be heard.

The Rules, of the derivation of the Tenses in Verbs in, or, are the same with those of verbs in, o, afore specified: except that the Passive Præterperfect tense comes of the latter Supine of the Active.

Indicative Moode.

I am loved,

Præsent tense sing.	{	<i>Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur.</i>	{	Plur. aliter untur.
		<i>Doscor, doceris vel docere, docetur.</i>		
		<i>Legor, legris vel legere, legitur.</i>		
		<i>Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.</i>		

Præterim- perfect tense sin- gular.	{	<i>Amabar,</i>	{	I was loved, &c. <i>baris vel bare, batur. Plur. bamur, bantur.</i>
		<i>Docebar,</i>		
		<i>Legebar,</i>		
		<i>Audiebar,</i>		

Præter- perfect tense sing.	{	<i>Amatus,</i>	{	I have bin- tused vel suisi, tus est vel suisi, loved. Plural. ti sumus vel fuimus, ti Lectus, sum vel esis vel fuisi, ti sunt fueris Auditus, fui. vel fuere.
		<i>Doctus,</i>		
		<i>Lectus,</i>		
		<i>Auditus,</i>		

Præter- pluperf. tense singul.	{	<i>Amatus,</i>	{	I had bin- tused vel fueras, tus erat vel loved. Plural. ti eramus vel fueratis Lectus, eram vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis Auditus, fueram, ti erant, vel fuerant.
		<i>Doctus,</i>		
		<i>Lectus,</i>		
		<i>Auditus,</i>		

Future tense sin.	{	<i>Amabor,</i>	{	I shall or will be loved. <i>beris vel ere, itur. Plur. binur, emini, entur.</i>
		<i>Docebor,</i>		
		<i>Legar,</i>		
		<i>Audiar,</i>		

Impe-

(75)

Imperative Moode,

Præf. singular.

Be thou loved.	let him be loved.	let us be loved.	be yee loved.	let them be loved.
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<i>Amare, ametur,</i>	{	Pluraliter	{	<i>Amamini, amentur</i>
<i>Amator, amator,</i>				<i>Amamini, amantur.</i>
<i>Docere, doceatur,</i>	{	Pluraliter	{	<i>Docemini, doceantur,</i>
<i>Docetor, docetor.</i>				<i>Docemini, docentor.</i>
<i>Legere, legatur,</i>	{	Pluraliter	{	<i>Legimini, legantur,</i>
<i>Legitor, legitor.</i>				<i>Legimini, leguntor.</i>
<i>Audire, audiat,ur,</i>	{	Pluraliter	{	<i>Audimini, audiantur,</i>
<i>Auditor, auditor.</i>				<i>Audimini, auduntor.</i>

Subjunctive Moode.

When I am loved.

Præsent tense singular, cum.	{	<i>Amer, eris vel ere, etur. Plur. cum emur, emini, entur.</i>
		<i>Doccar,</i>
		<i>Legar, aris, vel are, atur. P. cum amur, amini, ntur.</i>

Præterim- perfect tense singular cum.	{	<i>Amarer, eris vel ere, etur. Plur. cum remur, raris vel rere, retur. Plur. cum remur, remini, rentur.</i>
		<i>Doccerer,</i>
		<i>Legerer, remini, rentur.</i>

Præterper- fect tense singular cum	{	<i>Amatus, sum vel fuerim, tu sis vel fueris, tu sis</i>
		<i>Doctus, vel fuerit. P. cum, ti simus vel fuerimus, ti</i>
		<i>Lectus, sitis vel fueritis, ti sint, vel fuerint.</i>
		<i>Auditus, sitis vel fueritis, ti sint, vel fuerint.</i>

Præter-

When I had been loved.

Præterpluperfect tense singular, cū.	Amatus,	{	essent vel fuisset,	Pl. cū, ti essemus vel fuissēmus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.
	Doctus,		eris vel fuisset.	
	Lectus,		eris vel fuisset.	
	Auditus,			

Future tense singular cū.	Amatus,	{	When I shall or will be loved.	{	Loved.
	Doctus,		ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit.		Taught.
	Lectus,		eris vel fuisset.		Read.
	Auditus,				Heard.

Infinitive Moode.

Present tense singular.	Amari,	{	To be	{	Loved.
	Doceri,				Taught.
	Legi,				Read.
	Audiri,				Heard.

Præterimperfect Præterperfect Præterpluperfect singular.	Amatum,	{	To have or had been loved.	{	Loved.
	Doctum,				Taught.
	Lectum,				Read.
	Auditum,				Heard.

Future tense	Amatum iri, vel amandum esse	{	To be	{	Loved.
	Doctum iri, vel docendum esse.				Taught.
	Lectum iri, vel legendum esse.				Read.
	Auditū iri, vel audiendum esse.				Heard.

This

This Tense is circumlocuted, not by the first Supine or the Gerund in *Dum*, because they never vary: but by the Infinitive Moode, *iri, esse, vel fore*, and by the Participles of the Præter tense, and the Future in *Dus*: which are found sometimes to vary: for as the future in, *rus*, in the future tense of the Infinitive moode of the Active forme, doth vary according to the Gender and Number of the precedent Substantive, as in these examples, *Aiunt se Deorum immortalium causâ libenter facturos esse*: *Livi. Lucem de domo Corneliâ prodituram fore*. *Portius. Aut censes ullam anum tam deliram futuram fuisse, ut somnia crederet?* *Cicero*. So the Participle of the Præter tense, as, *Quos spero societate Victoriæ tecum copulatos fore*, *Cicero. Injuriam ab huius familiâ factam esse dixisti*. *Idem*. And the Participle of the future in *Dus*; *Credite item Vim universam flagitiose juventutis hodierno Castilæ supplicio simul consiciendam fore*, may be said to vary in the Future tense of the Infinitive moode of the Passive forme. But when these three Participles end in, *um*, then they are put absolutely in the Neuter Gender, and are joyned to nouns of all Genders and numbers: as *Credo ego inimicos meos hoc dictum esse, Cai. Gracch. Aruspices dixerunt omnia ex sententiâ progressurum esse. Valer. Ad summam perniciem Rem. pub. perventurum esse prædico. Cicero. Postquam audierat non datum iri uxorem filio. Terent. Sperant bonos mortuis excitandum fore. syl.* So also in the Præterperfect tense of the Infinitive Moode passive: as *lustram rem & facilem oratum a vobis volo. Plaut.* So likewise the Participle of the Future in *Dus* joyned with the Verbe *Est*, for being put Substantively in the neuter Gender it is the nominative

to *est*, as *Abeundum est mihi*. So that *Abire* understood, cannot be the Substantive to *Abeundum* or the nominative to *Est*, as *Vossius* would have it, *pace tanti viri*.

Participles.

A Participle of the Præterperfect tense.
 { *Amatus*, loved;
Doctus, Taught.
Lectus, Read.
Auditus, Heard.

A Participle of the Fut. in *dus*
 { *Amandus*,
Docendus,
Legendus,
Audiendus.
 } To { Loved,
 be { Taught.
 { Read.
 { Heard.

Possum the Compound of *Sum*, and the other five irregular Verbs with their Compounds are thus varied.

P*ossum, potes, potui, posse, potens.* To may or can.
Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volens, volendum, Supinis caret, volens, To will or to be willing.

So his two compounds.
 { *Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum, Supinis caret, nolens: to Nill, or to be unwilling.*

Malum, *Malum, malui, malle, malendi, malendum, Supinis caret, To have rather.*

Edo, edis, ves, edi, edere vel esse, edendi, edendum, esum, esu, vel estum, esu, edens, esuris, vel esturus. To eat. So his two Compounds, *Esedo*, and *Esedo*, saving that the former makes *Esuri*, *Esu*, in the Supines.

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciens. To be made or done. So his Compounds which are so many as the Compounds of *Facio*, when it is not compounded with a Præposition; because *Fio*, is as it were the Passive of *Facio*.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus. To beare or suffer. So likewise his thirteene Compounds. *Afferro, aufero, antefero, circumfero, confero, Defero, effero, infero, offero, perfero, praefero, refero, suffero.*

Feror, ferri vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri, latus, ferendus. To be borne or suffered. So his compounds, which in number are equall with the Compounds of *Fero*.

Eo, is, iui, ire, eundi, cundo, eundum, itum, iturus, iturus, To goe.

Queo, qui, quivi, quire, queundi, queundo, queundum, quitum, quitu, quiens, quiturus. To may or can. Both which, with their Compounds are varied like verbs in, o, of the fourth Conjugation, saving that they make the Præterimperfect tense of the Indicative moode, *ibam* and *quibam*, the Future tense, *ibo* and *quibo*, and their Gerunds, *eundi, eundo, eundum*, except *Ambio*.

The Compounds of *eo*, are sixteene, *Abeo, Adeo, Ambio, Anteo: Circum eo, Coco; Ex eo: In eo, Intereo, Inter eo, Ob eo, Pereo, Præ eo, Prætereo, Redeo, Sub eo.* *Queo* hath but one compound *Nequeo*.

Indicative Moode.

Præteritene singular

Possūm, I am able, potes, potest.
Volo, I am willing, Vis, vult.
Nolo, I am unwilling, Non vis, Non vult.
Malo, I am more willing, mavis, mavult.
Edo, I eat, Edis vel es, edit vel est.
Fio, I am made or done, fis, fit.
Fero, I beare or suffer, Fers, fert.
Feror, I am borne or suffered, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Possūmus, we are able: *Posse*, *possumus*.
Volumus, We are willing, *vultis*, *volunt*.
Nolumus, we are unwilling *non vultis*, *nolunt*.
Malumus, we are more willing *mavultis*, *malit*.
Edimus, we eat, *editis* vel *estis*, *edunt*.
Finūs, we are made or done, *fitis*, *fiunt*.
Ferimus, we bear or suffer *Fertis*, *ferunt*.
Ferimur, we are borne or suffered, *ferimini*, *feruntur*.

Pluriliter

Præterimperfecte singular

Poteram, *Polebam*, I was able.
Notebam, *Malebam*, *as*, *at*. Plural, *amus*, *atū*, *ant*.
Edebam, *Edebam*,
Fiebam, *Fiebam*,
Ferebam, *Ferebam*, *baris* vel *bare*, *batur*. *P. baraur*, *baurini*, *bauri*.

Præterperfecte singular

Potui, *Malui*, I have been able.
Volui, *Edi*, *isti*, *it* Plur. *imus*, *istis*, *erunt*.
Nolui, *Tuli*, *ere*.
Faciū, *sum* vel *fui*, *tus* *es* vel *fuiſſi*, *tus* *est* vel *fuiſſet*.
Latus, *Plur. ti sumus* vel *fuiimus*, *ti estis* vel *fuiſſetis*, *ti sunt*, *fuerunt* vel *fuerunt*.

Præter

I had been able.

Potueram, *Malueram*, *ras*, *rat*, Plural. *eramus*, *ratis*, *rant*.
Volueram, *Ederam*,
Nolueram, *Tuleram*,
Faciū, *eram* vel *fueram*, *tus* *eras* vel *fueras*, *tus* *erat* vel *fuerat*. Plur. *tieramus* vel *fueramus*, *ti eratis* vel *fueratis*, *ti erant* vel *fuerant*.

Præterpluperfecte singular

Future tense singular

Potero, *ris*, *rit*. Pluraliter, *poterimus*, *eritis*, *erunt*.
Volam, *Edam*,
Nolam, *Fiam*, *es*, *et*. Plur. *emus*, *etis*, *ent*.
Malam, *Feram*,
Ferar, *fereris* vel *ferere*, *feretur*. Plural. *feremur*, *feremini*, *ferentur*.

Possum, Volo, Malo, have no Imperative Moode.

Imperative Moode.

Noli noli, Pluraliter, *Nolite*, *nolite*.
Es, *esto*, *edat*, *editote*, *editote*.
Ed, *esto*, *edat*, *editote*, *editote*.
Edit, *edito*, *editote*, *editote*.
Fito, *Fiat*, *Fitote*, *Fiunt*.
Fer, *Ferat*, *Fertote*, *Ferunt*.
Fert, *Fertote*, *Ferunt*.
Ferre, *Feratur*, *Ferimini*, *Ferantur*.
Fertor, *Fertor*, *feruntur*.

Præteritene singular

G

Subjunctive

Subjunctive Moode.

Præsent tense singular <i>cum</i>	<i>Possim,</i>	{	When I am able.	
	<i>Velim,</i>			
	<i>Nolim,</i>		<i>is, it, Pluraliter cum, imus, itis, int.</i>	
	<i>Malim,</i>			
	<i>Edam,</i>	{		
	<i>Fiam,</i>		<i>as, at. Plur. cum, amus, atis, ant.</i>	
	<i>Feram,</i>			
	<i>Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. Pl. ramur, ramini, rantur.</i>			

Præterim- perfect tense sin- gular <i>cum</i>	<i>Possim,</i>	{	When I was able.	
	<i>Vellem,</i>			
	<i>Nollem,</i>		<i>es, et. Plur. cum, emus,</i>	
	<i>Mallem,</i>		<i>etis, ent.</i>	
	<i>Ferrem,</i>			
	<i>Ferrer, raris vel rare, ratur. Pl. rentur, rentini, rantur.</i>			

Præterper- fect tense singular, <i>cum</i> .	When I have been able.			
	<i>Potuerim,</i>	{	<i>Maluerim,</i>	<i>ris, rit, Pluraliter</i>
	<i>Voluerim,</i>		<i>Ederim,</i>	<i>cum, rimus, rit,</i>
	<i>Noluerim,</i>		<i>Tulerim,</i>	<i>at.</i>
	<i>Factus,</i>		<i>sim vel fuerim,</i>	<i>tus sis vel fueris, tus sit</i>
	<i>Latus,</i>		<i>vel fuerit. Pl. cum, ti simus vel fuerimus,</i>	<i>ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.</i>

Præterplu- perfect tense sin- gular. <i>cum</i> .	When I had been able.			
	<i>Potuissem,</i>	{	<i>Maluissem,</i>	<i>ses, set. Pluraliter,</i>
	<i>Voluissem,</i>		<i>Edissem,</i>	<i>cum, semus, setis,</i>
	<i>Noluissem,</i>		<i>Tulissem,</i>	<i>sent.</i>
	<i>Fuissem,</i>		<i>esset vel fuisset,</i>	<i>tus esses vel fuisset.</i>
	<i>Latus,</i>		<i>vel fuisset. Plur. cum, ti essemus,</i>	<i>ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.</i>

Futur

When I shall or will be able,

Futur re- tense singular <i>cum</i>	<i>Poturo,</i>	{	<i>Maluro,</i>	<i>ris, rit. Plur. cum, rimus, rit,</i>
	<i>Voluro,</i>		<i>Eduro,</i>	<i>tis, rint.</i>
	<i>Noluro,</i>		<i>Tuluro,</i>	
	<i>Factus,</i>		<i>ero vel fuero,</i>	<i>tus eris vel fueris, tus erit</i>
	<i>Latus,</i>		<i>vel fuerit. Pl. cum, ti erimus vel fuerimus,</i>	<i>ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.</i>

Infinitive Moode.

Præsent tense singular.	<i>Posse,</i>	{	<i>Edere vel esse.</i>
	<i>Velle,</i>		<i>Ferre.</i>
	<i>Nolle,</i>		<i>Fieri.</i>
	<i>Malle,</i>		<i>Ferri.</i>

Præterimperf. præterperfect. Præterpluper- fect tense.	<i>Potuisse.</i>	{	<i>Edisse.</i>
	<i>Voluisse.</i>		<i>Tulisse.</i>
	<i>Noluisse.</i>		<i>Factum esse vel fuisse.</i>
	<i>Maluisse.</i>		<i>Latum esse vel fuisse.</i>

Future tense.	<i>Esurum esse.</i>
	<i>Laturum esse.</i>
	<i>Factum iri, vel faciendum esse.</i>

Seeing the variation of Regular or Irregular com-
plear verbs, much depends upon the knowledge of
the Præterperfect tense, and the Supines, the direc-
tions for both, come next to be handled: which
may be divided into Rules concerning Verbs in, *o*,
and Rules concerning verbs in, *or*.

Rules concerning verbs in, *o*, are such as concerne
either the Præterperfect tense or the Supines, both

which are twofold. Those which concerne the simple Præterperfect tense and the simple Supine: and those that doe concerne the compound Præterperfect tense, and the compound Supine. The rules that concerne the simple præterperfect tense, 'are distinguished by the foure Conjugations.

The First Conjugation.

As, in the Present tense makes, *avi*, in the Præterperfect tense, as *Amo, Amas, Amavi*. Except *Lavo, Lavi: Iuvo, Iuvi: Seco, Secui: Mico, Mici: Tono, Tonui: Sono, Sonui: Cubo, Cubui: Do, Dedi: Sto, Steti: Neco, Necui: Plico, Plicui: Frisco, Fricui: Crepo, Crepui: Veto, Vetui: Demo, Domui*: which fixe last sometimes make, *avi*.

The Second Conjugation.

Es, in the Present tense makes *ii*, in the Præterperfect tense, as *Doces, Doces, Docui*. Except, *Iubeo, Iussi: Mulceo, Mulsi: Luceo, Luxi: Spondeo, Spondi: Sedeo, Sedi: Video, Vidi: Suadeo, Suasi: Rideo, Risi*. With these three that double in their Præterperfect tense, which is done by repeating the first consonant of the Present tense, with one of these vowels, *e, o*, as *Pendeo, pependi: Mordeo, momordi: Tondeo, totondi*. And those that have *i*, or *r*, before *geo*, which turne, *geo*, into *si*, as *Mulgeo, mulsi: Urgeo, urssi: alio Frigeo, frixi: Lugeo, luxi: Augeo, auxi: Fleo, fleui*, which makes *Flevi: Leo, levi*: (and its compound *Deleo, deleui*.) *Pleo, pleui: Neo, neui: Maneo, mansi: Torqueo, torxi: Hæreo, hæsi*: those that end in *ueo*, which make *ui*: as *Ferveo, fervui: and Cieo, Cieui: Fieo, vieui*.

The

The Third Conjugation.

Verbs of this Conjugation change.

Bo.	{	Bi. as <i>Lambo, Lambi</i> : except <i>Scribo, Scripsi: Cumbo, Cubui</i> .
Co.		Ci. as { <i>Vinco, vici.</i>
Cio.		{ <i>Facio, feci.</i>
		Except <i>Dico dixi, Duco duxi.</i>
Do.	{	Di. as { <i>Mando mandi.</i>
Dio.		{ <i>Fodio fodi.</i>
		Except <i>Cedo cessi: Vado, Rado, Lado, Ludo, Divido, Trudo, Claudio, Plaudo, Rado</i> , which make, <i>si</i> .
Go.	{	{ <i>Iungo junxi.</i>
Ho.		Xi. as { <i>Trabo traxi,</i>
Ho.		{ <i>Flecto flexi.</i>
		Except verbs having <i>r</i> , before <i>go</i> , which make, <i>si</i> , as <i>spargo sparsi</i> : and <i>Lego legi, Ago egi, Tango tetigi, Frango fregi, Pango</i> to make a bargain, <i>Pepigi</i> . to joync, <i>Pegi</i> .
		{ <i>Colo colui.</i>
Lo.	{	iii. as { <i>Vomo vomui.</i>
Mo.		{ <i>Statuo statui.</i>
Po.		Except, <i>Psallo</i> and <i>Sallo</i> , to Season, <i>Salli: Volo, Valti: Fallo, Fefelli: Cello, ceculi: Pello, pepuli: Emo, emi: Como, compsi: Promo, prompsi: Demo, dempsi: Sumo, sumpsi: Premo, pressi: Struo, struxi: Fluo, fluxi.</i>
		{ <i>Sizo, sivi.</i>
No.	{	Vi. as { <i>Sero, to sowe or plant Sevi.</i>
Ro.		{ <i>Pasco pavi.</i>
Po.		{ <i>Volvo volvi.</i>

Po.

		Except, Tenno, tempfi: Gigno, genui: Pono, posui: Cano, cecini: Sero to let in order, Serui: Uro, ussi: Gero, gessi: Curro, cucurri: Pasco, poposci: Disco, didici: Conquinfco, conqexi: Vivo, vixi.
Po.		Pfe. as Scalpo, scalpfi: except Rumpo, rupi: Strepo, strepui.
Quo.		Qui. as Linquo, liqui: except Coquo, Coxi.
So.		Sivi. as Accerso, accersivi: except Facesco, facessi: Viso, visi: Pinso, pinsi.
To.	Into	Ti. as Verto, verti: except Mitto, misi: Pero, petivi: Sterto, stertui: Mero, messui.
Gio.		Gi. as Fugio, fugi.
Pio.		Pi. as Capio, cepi. Except Cupio, cupivi: Rapio, rapui: Sapio, sapui.
Rio.		Ri. as Pario, peperit.
Tio.		Si. as Quatio, Quassit.
Xo.		iii as Texo, texui.
Gao.		Xi. as Stinguo, stinxi: obsolete, but his compounds in use Distinguo, Extinguo, Instinguo, Restinguo.

The Fourth Conjugation.

Verbs of this Conjugation, have *ivi*, in the Præterperfect tense, as *Audio, Audivi, Audivi*.

Except { *Venio, veni. Raucio, rauſi. Farcio, farſi. Sarcio, sarſi. Sepio, ſepſi. Sentio, ſenſi. Fulcio, fulſi. Haudio, hauſi. Vincio, Vinxi: Amicio, amicui. Cambio, campſi: Salio, Salui.*

Rules

Rules concerning the Compound Præterperfect tense.

The Compound Verbe hath the same Præterperfect tense, that the Simple Verbe hath.

That the Compounds retain not the Syllable, doubled in the Simple Præterperfect tense: unless *Præcurro, Excurro, Compungo, Repungo*, and the Compounds of *Do, Disco, ſto, Poſco*.

Plico compounded with *Sub* or a Noun, which makes only *avi*, as *Supplico, Multiplico, Suboleo*, which makes *Subolui: Expungo*, which makes only *Expunxi*.

The Compounds of *Do*, of the third Conjugation: as *Addo, Credo, Edo, Dedo, Reddo, Perdo, Abdo, Obdo, Cando, Indo, Trado, Prode, Vendo*; which changing the Syllable retained, make, *did*; except one Decompound *Abſcondo*, which casts away the doubled Syllable.

The Compounds of *ſto*, which changing the retained Syllable, make *ſiti*.

Three generall Rules for the changing in Composition.

These simple Verbs, *Damno, Laſto, Sacro, Fallo, Arceo, Traſto, Faſcor, Gradior, Patior, Partio, Cando, Capto, Patro, Farcio, Scando, Mando, Spargo, Pario*; when they be compounded, change the first vowel of the Præsent and Præterperfect tense, into *e*, except *Pertraſto, Retraſto*, which doe not change. So the compounds of *Pasco* (besides *Compeſco* and *Diſpeſco* which make *Peſcui*) The compounds of *Pario* doe change, but yet differ from their simple

G 4

Verbe

Verb, both in the Conjugation and the Præterperfect tense, two whereof doe make *Comperi* and *Reperi*, and the rest, *perii*: and all of them are of the fourth Conjugation; the simple Verbe being of this third.

2 These simple Verbs, *Habeo, Lateo, Salio, Statuo, Cado, Lado, Pango* pegi, *Cano, Quæro, Cedo, Tango, Egeo, Teneo, Taceo, Sapio, Rapio, & Placeo* compounded, change the first vowell into *i*, in all tenses.

Except: *Posthabeo, Complaceo, Perplaceo, Depango, Oppango, Circumpango, Repango.*

The compounds of *Cano*, which doe change indeed, but make *iii*, in the Præterperfect tense, as *Concino Concinui*. The compounds of *Calco*, which change *a*, into *u*, in all tenses.

The compounds of *Claudo, Causo, Quatio, Lavo*, which cast away *a*, in all tenses

3 These simple Verbs, *Ago, Eno, Sedeo, Rego, Frango, Capio, Iacio, Lavo, Specto, Premo*, doe change the first vowell of the Present tense only into, *i*.

Except: *Coemo, Superseleo, Perago, Sarago, Circumago* two compounds of *Rego* (*Pergo, Surgo*) and two of *Ago* (*Cogo, Depo*) losing the middle syllable of the Present tense.

Facio which changes nothing, unless it be compounded with a Preposition.

Lego compounded with *Ad, Per, Præ, Re, sub, Trans*, which change nothing. His other compounds change the first vowell of the Present Tense into *i*, as *Intellego, Diligo, Negligo*, which make *Lexi*, in the Præterperfect tense, all the rest *Legi*.

Rules concerning the Simple Supine.

When the Præterperfect tense endeth in	{ Bi. Mi. Ni. Pi. Pfi. Ti. Vi. }	The Supine ends in	Tum. as	{ Bibi, Bibitum. Emi, Emptum. Veni, Ventum. Cepti, Ceptum. ruptū. Capi, captū. Scripti, Scriptum. Steti, stiti, statū. Except Vetti, versum. Flavi, flatum. Except Venivi, ventū. }

When the Præterperfect tense endeth in	{ Ci. Gi. Qui. Xi. }	The Supine ends in	Tum. as	{ Vici, victum. Legi, lectum. Liqui, litum. Vixi, victum. }

These five, *Finxi, minxi, pinxi, strinxi, rinxi*, loose n, *Flexi, plexi, fixi, fluxi*, have *Xum*.

When the Præterperfect tense ends in, *iii*, the Supines end in *itum*, as *Domui domitum*. Except first Verbs in *iii*, of *uo*, which make *utum*, as *exui, exutum*: But *Ruo, rui, ruitum*. Secondly, *secui, secutum*. *Necui, necutum*. *Fricui, frictum*. *Miscui, mistum*. *Amicui, amictum*. *Torui, tostum*. *Docui, doctum*. *Tenui, tentum*. *Consului consultum*. *Salui, saltum*. *Colui, cultum*. *Occului, occultum*. *Pinxui, pustum*. *Rapui, raptum*. *Serui, sertum*. *Texui, textum*. *Censui, censum*. *Cellui, celsum*. *Messui, messum*. *Patui, passum*. *Nexui, nexum*. *Pexui, pexum*.

Rules of the Compound Supine.

The Compound Verb hath the same Supine that the Simple hath: as *Doctum, Edoctum*.

Tunsum which is made *Tusum*; and *Rutum, rutum. Saltum, sultum. Satum, situm, Statum, sisto, situm. Datum, ditum*, in the compounds of *Do*, of the third Conjugation.

Captum, Factum, luctum, Raptum, Cantum, Partum, Sparsum, Carptum, Fartum, which change *a*, into *e*.

The compounds of *Edo*, which have only *Esum*, besides *Comedo*, which makes, *esum*, and *estum. Cognito*, which makes *Cognitum*: and *Agno*, *agno*, *agnitum*.

Except

Of the Præterperfect tense of Verbs in *Or*.

ALl Verbs in, *Or*, are either Passives or Deponents, or Communes. Of the Præterperfect tense of Passives we have already spoken. Communes are very rare. And Verbs Deponents, whose Præterperfect tense differs from the common forme of the four Conjugations, are here set downe. *Labor, lapsus. Patior, passus. Compator, compassus. Pæpetior, perpassus. Fator, fassus. Conficor, confessus. Difficor, diffessus. Gradior, gressus. Digredior, digressus. Fatiscor, fessus. Metior, mensus. Utor, usum. Ordior* to weave, *ordirus*; to begin, *orsus. Ulciscor, ultus. Irascor, iratus. Reor, ratus. Obliviscor, oblitus. Misereor, misertus. Loquor, locutus. Sequor, secutus. Exuperior, expertus. Pasiscor, passus. Nasciscor, natus. Indipiscor, indeptus. Adipiscor, adeptus*. of

Adi-

Apiscor, aptus. Queror, questus. Proficiscor, profectus. Expergiscor, experrectus. Comminiscor, commentus. Nascor, natus. Morior, mortuus. Orior, ortus.

Of Redundant Verbs.

Verbs are Redundant { Præterperfect tense only.
in the { Supine only.
And in both.

Of the Active forme, as *Conniveo, connivi, & conivi. Parco, peperci, & Parci. Pungo, punxi, & pupugi*: with its two Compounds, *Compungo, Repungo. Præcurro, excurro*, two compounds of *Curro*: *Pango*, to make a bargain, *pegigi*; to joine, *pegi*; to sing, *panxi. Pecto, pexui & pexi. Necto, nexui, & uxi. Vello, velli, & vulsi. Pluo, pluvi, & pluvi. Lino, levi, lini, livi. Verro, verri & verfi.*

Of the Passive forme, whose Actives abound in the Participles of the Præter tense: as *Alor, Alitus & Altus. Tendor, tensus & tentus. Lavo, lavatus, lautus & lotus. Comedor, comesus & comessus. Misceor, misus & mixtus. Torqueor, torsus & tortus. Fruor, fructus & fruitus. Nitro, nixus & nixus: Ordior*, to weave, *Orditus*; to begin, *Orsus*.

Of both Active and Passive forme, as *Ceno, cenavi & cenatus sum. Titubo, titubavi & titubatus sum. Iuro, iuravi & iuratus sum. Prandeo, Prandi & pransus sum. Nubo, nupsi & nupta sum. Mereor, merui & meritus sum. Liber, libuit, libitum. Licet, licuit, licitum. Tedet, tedit, tetum. Pudet, puduit, puditum. Piget, piguit, pigitum est.*

Redundant in the Supine only, are, *Torqueo, torsus, torsus & tortum. Alo, alui, altum & alitum. Lavo, levi, lautum, lotum & lavatum. Indulgeo, indulsi, indulsum*

*dulsum & indultum. Tendo, terendi, tensum & ten-
rum. Comedo, comedi, comsum & comestum: and the
Compounds of sto, as Presto, prestiti, prestitum &
prestatum. Pario, peperit, partum & paritum. Mis-
ceo, miscui, mistum & mixtum.*

Redundant in both, are *Poto, potavi & potatus
sum, potatum & potum. Careo, carui & cassus sup,
caritum & cassum. Sorbeo, sorbui & sorpsi, sorbi-
tum & sorptum. Mulgeo, mulsi & mulxi, mulsum
& multum: Oleo, olui & olevi, olitum & oletum.
Capeſſo, capeſſi & capeſſivi, capeſſum & capeſſi-
tum. Sapió, ſapui & ſapivi, ſapitum & ſapitum.
Sancio, ſanciui & ſanxi, ſanctum & ſancitum.
Frutor, fruſtus & fruitus, fruſtum & fruitum: Ni-
tor, niſus & nixus ſum, niſum & nixum. Ordior, to
weave, *Orditur*; to begin, *orſus, orditum & orſum:
Neco, necui & necavi, neſtum & necatum. Plico,
plicui & plicavi, plicitum & plicatum. Frico, fricui
& fricavi, frictum & fricatum. Domo, domui &
domavi, domitum & domatum. Crepo, crepui & cre-
pavi, crepitem & crepatum. Veto, vetui & vetavi,
vetitum & vetatum.**

Of Defectives.

Defectives are of 3 ſorts.
two ſorts { Greater.

Leſſer Defectives, failing in one or two things,
are of ſoure ſorts.

Defectives { Person only.
in { Præterperfect tenſe only.
{ Supine only.
{ Both Præterperfect tenſe & Supine.
Defectives

Defectives in Perſon only, are *Dariſ* and *Fariſ*,
which want the firſt perſon of the Preſent tenſe only
in all moodes.

Defectives in the Præterperfect tenſe only, are
verbs paſſives, whole actives want their Supines, as
Metuo, Timeor.

Defectives in the Supines only, are theſe, *Lambo,
lucio micui. Rado. Scabo. Parco, peperci. Diſpeſco,
diſco. Poſco. Compeſco. Conquiniſco. Dego. Augo.
Ingo. Lingo. Ningo. Sarago. Pſallo. Volo. Nolo. Malo.
Trimo, ſtrideo, ſtrido. Flavéo. Liveo. Aveo. Paveo.
Canniveo. Ferveo.* The compounds of *Nuo*, as *Re-
nuo*; of *Cado*, as *Decido*; except *Concido. Incido Occido.
Accido*, which make, *Casum*; alſo *Linguo. Luo. Me-
tur. Cluo. Frigeo. Caluo. Sterto. Timeo. So Turgeo.
Læto. Arceo.* (whole compounds have, *eritum*)
So of *Gruo*, as *Ingruo*. And whatſoever verbs Neu-
ters of the ſecond Conjugation (as moſt of them
are) making, *ui*, in the Præterperfect tenſe: except
*Ulo. Doleo. Placeo. Tæceo. Pareo. Careo. Noceo. Pa-
teó. Læto. Valeo & Caleo.*

Defectives in both Præterperfect tenſe and Su-
pine, are, *Pergo. Ambigo. Gliſco. Farisco. Poſſeo.
Rideo. Furo. Veſcor. Medeor. Liquor. Reminiſcor. Hiſ-
ſo. Labo. Labaſco. Labaſcor.* Inceptives or Augmen-
tatives in *ſco*, which come of Nounes, as *Pueruſco,
Pinguetſco*: for thoſe that come of Verbs, borrow
the Præterperfect tenſe, of the Verbs from whence
they are derived, as *Ferveſco, ſervi of ſerveo. Tepeſ-
co, tepui of Tepeo. So doc Ferio. Percuſſi, of Percu-
ſſo. Meio, minxi, of mingo. Sido, ſedi, of Sedeo. Tolle,
laſſui, of Suffero.* All Deſideratives, as *Leſturio.
ſcriptario*, except *Parturio Eſurio.*

Greater Defective are ſuch as want moſt of the
Accidents

Accidents of a Verbe, amongst which, those that are usuall are foureteen in number. 1 *Aio, ais, ait.* Pluraliter *aiunt.* Præterimp. *Aiebam, bas, bat.* &c. Præsens Opæat. Potent. Subjunct *Aias, at.* Plural. *Aiamus, atis, ant.* Part. *Aiens.* 2 *Aufim, fis, sit.* Pl. *simus, sitis, sint.* 3 Indicat. *Salvebis Imper. Salve salvetote, Salvetote salvetote.* Infin. *Salvere.* 4 *Ave aveto, Avere, avetote, Avere.* 5 *Cedo Cedite.* 6 *Faxo faxis, xit, xint.* 7 *Forem, res, ret, rent.* Fore. 8 *Quæso, quæsumus.* 9 *Infit, Infunt.* 10 *Inquo vellam, inquis, inquit, Inquiunt. Inquisi, Inquies, inquiet Inque, inquito: Inquiens.* 11 *Odi.* 12 *Capi.* 13 *Memini.* 14 *Novi,* which keepe the sence of the *Præsent tense*, as well as of the *Præterperfect tense*, having no tense but the *Præterperfect tense*, and those that come of it: Except *Memini*, which is used in the Second Person of the Imperative Moode, as *Memento, mementote.*

Of a Participle.

A Participle is a Part of Speech, variable, both Governing and Governed, so called because it participates with a noun in number, case, gender, and Declension; and with a verbe in tense and signification;

Derivation.
Composition.
Signification.
Number.
Case.
Gender.
Declension.

There be seven Accidents of a Participle

Which

Which foure latter are the same with a noun adjective.

The derivation and signification of Participles are set downe in their severall descriptions.

Their Composition is the same with the Verbs they come of, as *Admittens, Admissus, Admissurus, Admittendus.*

One of the Present tense.

There be foure kinds of Participles

An other of the Præter tense,
An other of the Future in *rus*.
Another of the Future in *us*.

A Participle of the Present tense, hath an Active, or Active like signification, with its English ending in *ing*, as *loving, running*: and his latine in *ans, or ens*, as *Amans, Currens*: And it is formed of the Præterimperfect tense of the Indicative Moode, by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as *Amabam, Amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabam, auxilians. Poteram, potens.* But *Idam* with his compounds into *Ens*.

A Participle of the Præter tense, hath commonly the Passive signification, with his English ending in *t, s, or n*, as *Loved, Taught, Slain*, and his Latine in *tus, sus, xus*, as *Amatus, visus, nexus*: and is formed of the Latter Supine by putting to, *s*, as *Lettu, letus*, except *mortuus*.

Participles of this tense coming of Deponents have commonly the Active signification, as *Hæc locutus*, having spoke these things: but some of these have both Active and Passive signification, because they come of Deponents, which heretofore have been verbs communes, as *Meditatus, Comitatus, Complexus, Confessus, &c.*

A Participle of the Future in *rus*, hath the Active or Active like signification, as *Amaturus*, to love or And

about to love. *Cursum*, to run, or about to run. And it is formed of the Latter Supine, by putting to *rus*, as *Doctus*, *Docturus*.

Some Verbs have the Supines, and yet want the Participle of the Future in *rus*, as *Cresco*, *Soleo*. And some want the Supines, which have the Future in *rus*, as *Moriturus*, *Osurus*. These Participles *Pariturus*, *Nasciturus*, *Arguiturus*, *Eruiturus*, *Oriturus*, *Futurus*, doe not retain the *Analogy* of Derivation.

A Participle of the Future in *Dus*, hath alwaies the Passive signification, as *Amandus* to be loved, and it is formed of the Geniive case of the Participle of the Present tense, by changing, *ti*, into *dus*, as *A-mantis*, *Amandus*. *Legentis*, *legendus*.

Some Participles of the Future in *Dus*, come of Verbs Neuters, as *Carendus*, *Pudendus*, *Pigendus*, *Vigilandus*, *Regnandus*. Participles of the Present tense are declined like nouns adjectives of one termination: as *Legens*, *legentis*: but *iens* (in *ule* with *Cicero*) and his compounds, doe make *Euntis*, *eunti*, &c. in the oblique cases, except *Ambiens*, *ambienti*. Participles of other Tenses are varied like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations, as *Doctus* *docti* *doctum*: *Docturus*, *ra*, *rum*: *Docendus*, *da*, *dum*.

Of an Adverbe.

An Adverbe is a part of Speech, invariable, only governing and not governed, added to words to declare their signification; Principally and frequently to a Verbe: as *quam celeriter fecit*, how quickly hath he dispatched it. Sometimes to a Noun, as *homo egregie impu-*

impulens, a man exceedingly impudent. Sometimes to another Adverbe, as *Parum honeste se gessit*, he behaved himselfe scarce honestly.

There be three Accidents of an Adverbe

Derivation.
Composition.
Comparison.

Every Adverbe is either.

Primitive, or
Derivative.
Simple, or
Compound.

Primitive, as *Cras*, *Heri*.

Derivative is eight fold.

- 1 Substantivall, as *Vesper* of *Vesper*.
- 2 Adjectivall, as *Fortius* of *Fortis*,
- 3 Pronominall, as *Eodem* of *Idem*.
- 4 Verball, as *Amabo* of *Amo*.
- 5 Participiall, as *Docti* of *Doctus*.
- 6 Adverbiall, as *Forſitan* of *forſan*.
- 7 Conjunctionall, as *Quando* of *Quam*.
- 8 Prepositionall, as *Intus* of *In*.

Simple, as *Iam*.

Compound Adverbs are many fold, but may be reduced to 22. heads.

1 It is compounded of two Substantives, as *Ædes* of *Ædes* and *Pollux*.

2 With a Substantive, as *Sæpenumero* of *Sæpe* and *numerus*.

3 Of a Substantive and a Preposition, as *Dextrorsum*, of *Dextra* and *Versus*.

4 With an Adjective, as *Nimirum*, of *Ni*, and *Mirum*.

5 Of an Adjective and a Substantive, as *Quotidie* of *Quotus* and *Dies*.

- 6 Of an Adjective and a Verbe, as *Omnisfarum* of *Omnis* and *Fari*.
- 7 With a Pronoun set before, as *Istic*, of *Iste*, *hic*.
- 8 With a Pronoun set after, as *Ibidem*, of *Ibi* and *Idem*.
- 9 Of a Pronoun and Preposition, and a Substantive, as *Quamobrem*, of *Quam*, *Ob*, *Rem*.
- 10 Of a Pronoun put before, and a Preposition; as *Quapropter* of *Qua* and *Propter*.
- 11 Of a Pronoun put after and a Preposition, as *Interea*, of *Inter* and *ea*.
- 12 With a Verbe as, *Ubiuis*, of *Ubi*, and *Vu*.
- 13 Of two Verbs, as *scilicet*, of *Scio*, and *Licet*.
- 14 Of a Participle and a Substantive, as *Perempti*, *quasi perempto die*.
- 15 Of an Adverb, a Substantive, and an Adjective; as *Nudiustertius* of *Nunc*, *Dies*, *Tertius*.
- 16 Of two Adverbs, as *Imadulum* of *Iam* and *dudum*.
- 17 Of a Conjunction and a Verbe, as *Sodes*, of *Si* and *Audes*.
- 18 With a Preposition set before; as *Affabre*, of *Ad*, and *Fabre*.
- 19 With a Preposition put after, as *Aliorsum*, of *Alio* and *Versum*.
- 20 Of a Preposition and a Substantive, as *Interdum*, of *Inter* and *Dies*.
- 21 With an Interjection, as *Ehodum*, of *Eho* and *Dum*.
- 22 With a Syllabicall adjection; as *Parumper*, *ubiq*.

2 Adverbs are divided according to the variety of their significations into 30. heads,

Some

Time, as *Nunc*, time present. *Hert*, time past.
Cras, time to come. *Cum* when. an indefinite time. *Olim*, all three times.
Place, as *Hic*, in a place. *Hinc*, from a place.
Huc, to a place. *Horsum*, towards a place.
Number, as *Semel*, *Bi*.
Order, as *Inprimis*, *Deinde*, *Deniq*.
Asking, as *Cur*, *Quare*.
Affirming, as *Ne*, *Profecto*.
Denying, as *Non*, *Haud*.
Exhorting, as *Eja*, *Age*, *Amabo*.
Forbidding, as *Ne*.
Restraining, as *Quatenus*, *Quoad*.
Wishing, as *Utinam*, *Os*.
Excluding, as *Duntaxat*, *Solum*.
Quantity, as *Multum*, *Parum*.
Denied loneness, as *Non solum*.
Parting, as *Seorsim*, *Sigillatim*.
Diversity, as *Aliter*, *Secus*.
Choosing, as *Satis*, *Potissimum*.
Correcting, as *Immo*, *Potius*.
A thing not finished, as *Ferme*, *Pene*.
Granting, as *Licet*, *Etsi*.
Shewing, as *En*, *Ecce*.
Extending, as *Valde*, *Nimis*.
Remitting, as *Vix*, *agere*.
Dividing, as *Bisariam*, *Trisariam*.
Explaining, as *Nimirum*, *Scilicet*.
Doubting, as *Forſan*, *Forſitan*.
Chance, as *Fortè*, *Fortuito*.
Likeness, as *Sic*, *Sicut*.
Comparing, as *Tam*, *Quam*.
Quality, as *Bene*, *Male*.

Some be Adverbs of

The third Accident of an Adverbe is Comparison.

Adverbs that are compared, come of Adjectives, and having their English in *ly*, are called Adverbs of Quality, except some few of Quantity. Those that come of Adjectives of three terminations, have their Latine in, *e*, *Benè*, *Dolte*; sometimes in, *o*, as *Rarò*, and Sometimes in *er*, as *Firmitèr*. And those that come of Adjectives, of one or two terminations, have their Latine ending in, *ter*, as *Falicitèr*, *Fortitèr*. And they are thus Compared.

Dignè, *Dignius*, *Dignissimè*. *Rarò*, *Rarius*, *Rarissimè*. *Firmitèr*, *firmius*, *firmissimè*. *Fortitèr*, *Fortius*, *Fortissimè*.

Of a Conjunction.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech, invariable, only governing and not governed, that joyneth words and sentences together.

There be three Accidents of a Conjunction

Derivation.
Composition.
Order.

There be two divisions of a Conjunction.

1 Every Conjunction is either

Primitive, or
Derivative.
Simple, or
Compound.

Primitive, as *Nam*.
Derivative is six fold

1 Substantivall, as *Modò*, of *Modus*.

1 Adjectivall, as *Utrum* of *Uter*.

2 Pronominall, as *Quia* of *Qui*.

3 Verball, as *Esò* of *Sum*.

4 Adverbiall, as *Tamen* of *Tam*.

5 Conjunctionall, as *Autem* of *Aut*.

Simple, as *Et*.

Compound is ten fold.

1 Compounded with a Pronoun, as *Atquè*, of *At* and *Qui*.

2 With a Verb, as *Quamvis*, of *Quam* and *vis*.

3 Of a Pronoun and an Adverbe, as *Ideo*, of *Id* and *ed*.

4 Of a Preposition, and a Pronoun set before, as *Idcirco* of *Id*, and *Circa*.

5 Of a Preposition, and a Pronoun set after, as *Propterea*, of *Propter* and *Ea*.

6 With an Adverbe put before, as *Aliòquin*, of *Aliò* and *quin*.

7 With an Adverbe put after, as *Etià* of *Et* and *iam*. *Sin* of *Si* and *ne*.

8 With another Conjunction, as *Veruntamen*, of *Verum* and *Tamen*.

9 With it selfe, as *Quamquam*, of *Quam* and *quam*.

10 With a Preposition, as *Præterquam* of *Præter* and *Quam*.

2 Conjunctions are divided according to the variety of their significations into twelve heads.

1 Copulatives, as *Et*, *Que*, *Atq;*, *Quoq;*, *Etià*, *Nec*, *Neq;*.

2 Disjunctives, as *Aut*, *Vel*, *Seu*, *Sive*.

3 Derivatives, as *Sed*, *At*, *Atq;*, *Atqui*, *Autem*, *Ceterum*, *Verò*, *Quin*, *Verum*.

4 Causalls, as *Ut*, *Nam*, *Namq;*, *Enim*, *Etenim*, *Quod*.

Quod, Quia, Quippe, Quoniam, Siquidem, Quando, Quandoquidem, Ubi, Quo.

Conditionals, as *Si, Sin, Modò, Dummodò.*

Exceptives, as *Ni, Nisi, Aliòqui*, before a consonant. *Aliòquin*, before a vowel. *Præterquam.*

Interrogatives, as *Ne. An. Utrum. Necne. Anne. Noms.*

Illatives, as *Ergò. Idèd. Igitur. Itaq. Idcirco. Quare. Quamobrem. Quapropter. Quocirca. Proinde Proin. Propterea.*

Adversatives, as *Et si. Quamquam. Quamvis. Quamlibet. Libet. Etsi. Etiam si. Tamen si.*

Redditives, as *Tamen, Attamen, Veruntamen.*

Diminutives, as *Saltem, Nedum.*

Electives, as *Quàm, Ac.*

Some Conjunctions are so like Adverbs, that they can hardly be distinguished, but by their signification; in respect of the variety whereof, one and the selfe same word, may not only be referred to diverse heads of the same part of Speech as *Cum* both, to a Conjunction Copulative, and *Cum* seeing that, to a Conjunction Causall; but also to severall parts of speech, as *modò* only, an Adverb. *Modò* so that, a Conjunction Conditionall. But no word can be referred to three parts of speech, save *Cum*, and *Versus*. *Cum* when, is an Adverb of time. *Cum* seeing that, a Conjunction Causall. *Cum* with, a Præposition.

The third Accident of a Conjunction is Order, in respect of which, a Conjunction is threefold. *Præpositive, Subjunctive, and Commune.*

Præpositives are those that be set before, being the first words of a sentence, or of a clause, the part of

of a sentence; being in number 57. such as these. Nam. *Quare. Ac. As. Atq. Et. Aur. Vel. Nec. Neq. Si. Quin. Sed. Verum. Sin. Seu. Sive. Ni. Nisi.* and all the rest, save the eight Subjunctive, and twelve Commune.

Subjunctives are those, that be set after, being commonly the second, sometimes the third, and seldome the fourth word of a Sentence. As *Quòq. Autem. Verò. Enim. Saltem. Quic. Ne. Vc.* Which three last are alwaies joyned to the end of a word, and are called *Enclitick* Conjunctions, because they incline their accent.

Communes are those that may indifferently be set before or after; (*i*) may be the first or second words of a sentence, as *Etiam. An. Ergo. Ideo. Igi. ut. itaq. Propterea. Quamquam. Quamlibet. Quamvis. Licet. Tamen.*

Of a Præposition.

A Præposition is a Part of Speech, variable governing and governed. Most commonly set before other parts, either in apposition, as *Ad patrem*, or else in composition, as *Indoctus*.

There be two Accidents } Derivation.
of it } Composition.

1 Every Præposition } Primitive.
is either } Derivative.
Simple, or
Compound.

Primitive and Simple; as *Ab. Ad.*

Derivative, as *Circiter*, of *Circa*, and Compound, as *Abſq̃. Adverſus*.

2 Prepoſitions are divided according to the variety of their uſe, which is foure-fold.

1 In Appoſition only, in which uſe there are 22, as *Apud. Adverſus. Adverſum. Citra. Circa. Erga. Intra. Infra. Juxta. Pone. ſecundum. Ultra. Circiter. Secundus. Verſus. Peres. Coram. Clam. Palam. Sine. Abſq̃. Tenus*.

2 In Compoſition only, in which uſe are, ſixe, as *Am. Da. Dis. Re. Se. Con.*

3 In both Appoſition, and Compoſition, in which uſe are, 28, as *Ad. Amic. Cis. Circum. Contra. Extra. Inter. Ob. Per. Prope. Propter. Poſt. Trans. Prater. Supra. A. Ab. Abs. Cum. De. E. Ex. Pro. Pra. In. Sub. Super. Subter.*

4 In Tranſpoſition or Poſtpoſition, in which uſe, are *Verſus, Penes, Tenus, Cum, Uſq̃. Per, &c.* by the figure *Apophrophe*.

Prepoſitions put without their Caſe, are turned into Adverbs, as

Coram, quem queritis Adſum.
Troia exreſſ.

Of an Interjection.

An Interjection is a Part of Speech, invariable, governing, not governed, which betokeneth a ſuddain paſſion of the miſde, under an imperfect voice.

There be two Accidents of an Interjection, Derivation and Compoſition.

Every

Every Interjection } Primitive.
is either } Derivative.
Simple, and
Compound.

Primitive and Simple, as *Ve. Oh.*

Derivative as *Apage*, of *Apago* greeke,

Compound, as *Apagēſis*, of *Apage* and *ſis*.

Interjections are divided according to the ſeverall ſuddaine expreſſions of the mind into foureteene Heads.

Rejoyceth, as *Evax, Iô.*

Grieveth, as *Heu, Hei, Ah, Eheu.*

Marvaileth, as *Pape.*

Diſdaineth, as *Hem, Vab.*

Shunneth, as *Apage, Phy.*

Praiſeth, as *Euge.*

Scorneth, as *Hui.*

Exclaimeth, as *Prob. ô.*

Curſeth, as *Malum.*

Threatneth, as *Ve.*

Laugheth, as *Ha, ha, he.*

Forbiddeth a thing unawares, as *Atar, ehem.*

Callefth, as *Eho, ho, heus.*

Injoyneth ſilence, as *Au.*

One and the ſelfe ſame word in reſpect of the various motions of the mind, may be referred to diverſe heads, as *Hei*, ſometimes of him that praiſeth, as *Hei noſter, laudo. Terent.* Sometimes of him that feareth or grieveth, as *Hei vereor nequid Andria appetet mali. Terent.* So *Iô*, ſometimes of him that rejoyceth, as *iô Pæan, & iô his dicite Pæan! Ovid.* Sometimes of him that grieveth: as *Uror, iô remove ſera Puella faces. Tröul.*



THE SECOND PART
of Grammar, is
REGIMENT.

VV^hich is two fold $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plaine, and} \\ \text{Figurative.} \end{array} \right.$

Plaine Regiment, is a putting and joyn-
ing together of the Parts of Speech amongst
themselves, according to the true reason of
Grammar. Which likewise is two fold.

The Regiment of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Conveniency.} \\ \text{Consequency.} \end{array} \right.$

The Regiment of *Conveniency*, is when there is
a *Relation* joyned with *Concordancy*, for in the very a-
greement it selfe we may observe a governance and
dependancy, the Adjective depending on the Sub-
stantive, and the Verb ruled by the Nominative case:
for we know not how to personate the Verb, till we
know the person of the Nominative case.

The Regiment of *Consequency* is, when there is
a *Relation* joyned with a *discrepancy* of the words: for
in this Regiment, the word governing and the word
governed are discrepant and diverse the one from the
other, and most commonly the latter followes the
former

former, unless it be a Relative, an Interrogative, or an Indefinite, and sometimes another word for the Relatives sake, as *Celestis ira quos premit miseros facit, humana nullos. Seneca. Honores quorum cupiditate multi inflammantur, quidam contemnunt. Cicero.*

There betwo Concordes. The first is the Conveniency of the Adjective with the Substantive. The Second of the Verb with the Nominative case.

The Adjective, whether it be Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, agreeth in Case, Gender and Number with the Substantive, whether a variable word or invariable, one or moe words supplying the place thereof. A Noun variable, as *Rara avis in terris nigrosq. similis cygno. Ovid.* A Pronoun, as *Causa mea est melior, qui non contraria fovi. Idem.* here the Antecedent Substantive to *qui*, is *Ego*, included in the Possessive *mea*. A Participle, as *Scripta cum mea nemo legat vulgo recitare timentis. Idem.* *vidisti stentis ocellos*, and the Substantive to *stentis*, is *mei*, included in the possessive *nostros*, *Horat.* here the Substantive to *timentis*, is *mei*, understood in the Possessive, *mea*. These examples are to be added to the former of a Pronoun. *Eia haud vestrum est iracundos esse, Terent.* here the Substantive to *iracundos*, is *vos*, implied in the possessive *vestrum*. *Omnes laudare fortunas meas qui filium haberem tali ingenio praeditum. Terent.* An invariable word, as *Nil mortalibus arduum. Horat.* One word, as *Scire tum nibilest, nisi te Scire hoc fiat alter. Pers.* here the Infinitive moode *Scire* is the Substantive to *tum*. Moe words, as *Sed eorum partim in pompa, partim*

tim in acie, illustres esse voluerunt. Cicero, there an Adverb with a Genitive case, to wit *partim eorum*, is the Substantive to *illustres*. *In tempore ad eam veni, quod omnium rerum est primum, Terent.* here the whole clause, to wit, *in tempore ad eam veni*, is the Antecedent substantive to *quod*.

The Verb agreeth in Number and Person with the Nominative case, whether it be a variable word or invariable, one word or moe bearing the room thereof. Variable as *Nunquam seras est ad bonos mores via. Sen.* Invariable as, *Dic mihi cras istud Posthume quando venit. Mari.* One word, viz. the Infinitive Moode, as *Præmonere est præmunire, Cato.* moe words viz. the whole clause, as *Legere est non intelligere est negligere, Idem.* An adverb with a Genitive case, as *eorum autem ipsorum partium ejusmodi sunt, ut ad universos cives pertineant, partim ad singulos attingant. Cicero.* The whole clause as

Adde quod ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.
Terent. by virtue of Art, any word or words may supply the place of a Substantive, of the Nominative, and the Accusative case: of the Nominative, as the precedent examples sufficiently declare: of the Accusative, as *Maratinum portat ineptus Ave. Mart.* *Quis expedit vit Pistraco suum xalpi. Persius.*

The Regiment of a Pronoun, seems altogether to be supervacaneous, being in every respect correspondent to that of a Noun, whether Substantive or Adjective: all the doubt is, whether *Qui* be a Pronoun Substantive or Adjective, which is easily removed: for besides many other reasons, one seems invincible, to prove it to be an Adjective: For as other Adjectives, coming between two Substantives, agree

agree with the former, and sometimes with the latter, in Case, Gender, and Number; as *Indus omnium fluminum est maximus* or *maximum*. Cicero. *Nam omnis error stultitia est dicenda* or *dicendus*. Idem. So *qui* is used, as *Homines tuentur istam globum*, *qui* or *que* terra dicitur, Cicero. *Est locus in Carcere qui* or *quod rutilianum appellatur*, Salust. *Accensus quos* or *quos* *Græci Prosodias vocant*: Quintil. *Ad eum locum qui vel que Pharsalia appehatur*. Caesar. Now it is an improper speech to say a Substantive agreeeth with a Substantive, in Case Gender and Number: But doth alwayes rehearse the Antecedent Substantive, wherewith it agreeeth, being usually understood; but sometimes expressed, as *Sedit causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoriâ tuâ*, *que causa ante mortua est*, *quâ tu natus esses*, Cicero. *Ad quam rem attulimus*, Idem. *Quâ re cognitâ*, Iustin. *Diem instare*, *quo die frumenta metiri oporteret*, Caesar. *Quibus itineribus* & *Quibus in tabulis* &c. Idem.

The Rectiō of a Substantive.

When two Substantives come together signifying diverse things, the latter is usually put in the Genitive Case, and is governed of the former, as *Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit*. Juvenal. The rule admits of seven exceptions.

1 Sometimes the two Substantives are put in the same case by Apposition, as *Et genus & formam Regina pecunia donat*, Horat. *Ignavum fucos pecus & præsepibus arcent*. Virg.

2 Some

3 Sometimes the former Substantive governs a Noun in stead of a Genitive, as *Per patriam ossa tui, patrii mihi plurimum ero*, Ovid. *Urbi pater est*, is justly refused, because that is no good example, that admits of an evasion: for *Urbi* may be governed of *est*, as well as of *Pater*.

4 An Adjective used Substantively in the Neuter gender, governs a Genitive case like a Substantive; as *Quantum quisq. sua nummorum servat in arca*, tantum habet & fidei. Iuven.

5 Verball Substantives sometimes govern the cases of their Verbs. Verballs in *2io*, as *Abalienatio res est traditio alteri*, Cicero. *Iustitia est obtemperantia Scriptis Legibus*, Idem. *Quid tibi hanc curatio est* rem? Plaut. Other Verballs, as *Eccet tibi status* no-ster, Cicero. *Ad eam rem usus est hominem astutum*, Plaut. *Opulento homini servitus hec magis dura est*. Plaut.

6 The praise or dispraise of a thing sometimes causeth the latter substantive to be used in the Ablative case, depending on the former. Of praise, as *Mulier egregia formâ, etate integrâ*, Terent. *Sunt mihi hæ septem præstanti corpore Nymphæ*, Virg. Of the dispraise, *Virginem sparso ore, aduncæ naso*, Terent. *Consul ipse parvo & pravo animo*, Cicero.

7 These substantives *Opus* and *Usus* being Latine for neede, require an Ablative case, as *Autoritate tuâ nobis opus est*, Cicero. *Nihil istâc opus est ariæ*, Terent. *Viginti jam usus est filius argenti minis*, Plaut. *Arma acri faciendâ viro, nunc viribus usus*, Virg.

8 The cause and manner of a thing sometimes causeth the latter substantive to be used in the Ablative case, depending on the former. The cause as, *tum tibi natura parens*: the manner, as *Præceptor consilii*,

consiliis, Cicero. Nomine Arbaſtus, Iuſtin. Ibi caſu Rex erat Ptolomeus, puer etate. Caſar.

The Reſtion of an Adjective.

Governing a Genitive caſe.

Adjectives ſignifying, deſire, neglect, knowledge, ignorance, remembrance, forgetfulneſſe, likeneſſe, unlikeneſſe, plenty, want, care, careleſſneſs, feare, confidence, alſo participation, partition, meaſure, bounty, innocence, property, paſſion, and ſuch like govern a genitive caſe.

Deſire as *Eſt natura hominum novitatis avida, Plin.* Neglect, as *Ceterarum rerum ſocordem, Terent.* Knowledge as, *Iuris legumq; peritus, Horat.* Ignorance as, *Nescia mens hominum ſati, ſortisq; future, Virg.* Remembrance as, *Fortune memorem te decet eſſe mea, Ovid.* Forgetfulneſſe as, *Juvenca immemor herbe, Virg.* Likeneſſe as, *Sæpe ſolet ſimilis filius eſſe Patris, Ovid.* Unlikeneſſe as, *Anronius ſaturavit ſe ſanguine diſſimilium ſui civium. Cicero.* Plenty as, *Res eſt ſolliciti plena timoris amor, Ovid.* Lucus in urbe fuit mediâ, latiſſimus umbræ, *Virg.* Fertiliſ hominum frugumq; Gallia. *Liv.* Want as, *Vix conſili expers mole ruit ſua, Horat.* ſeculum virtutis ſterile, *Tacitus.* Care as, *Calanitosus eſt animus futuri anxius, Seneca.* Careleſſneſſe as *Dum vetera extollimus recentium incurioſi, Tacitus.* Feare as, *Timidusq; procelle, Horat.* Ille intrus trepida rerum, *Virg.* Confidence as, *Mens interrita lethi, Ovid.* Fidens animi, atq; in utrumq; paratus. *Virg.* Alſo parti-

Participation, as *Nunc me compotem voti facis, Se- ca, Participem artis & operum, Cicero.* Illarum rerum affines, *Terent.* Partition, as *Quem noſtrum ignorare arbitraris? Cicero.* (In every degree of compariſon, as *Multe etiam iſtarum arborum meâ manu ſunt ſitæ. Cic.* O major juvenum! *Horat.* Minimas rerum diſcordia turbat, *Lucan.*) Meaſure as, *Areas latas pedum denſum, longas pedum quinquegenum ſacito, Columella.* Bounty, as *Vini ſomniq; benignus, Horat.* Pecuniæ liberales, *Saluſt.* Innocency as, *Inſontes conſilii publici, Livius.* Integer vitæ, ſcleriſq; purus, *Horat.* Property as, *Cerebri ſelicem aiebam. Horat.* Animi ferox. *Tacit.* Femina ingens animi, *Id.* Paſſion as, *Ut falſus eſt animi, Terent.* Si quis tam cecus animi eſt. *Quintil.* Such like as, *Maſiſtam mendacii, Plaut.* Ferox ſcleris, *Tacitus.* Regina tuâ filiſſima, *Virg.* Utinam te non ſolum vitæ, ſed etiam dignitatis mea ſuperſitem reliquiſſem, *Cicero.* Proprius, communis, Alienus, immuniſ, ſometimes govern a Genitive caſe, as *Stoicorum proprium, Cicero.* Commune animantium omnium, *Idem.* Alieni Conſilii & dignitatis, *Saluſt.* Vobis immunitus huius, eſſe mali dabitur, *Ovid.* Curvi immuniſ aratri, *Idem.* Dignus, Indignus, Conſtitus, Extorris, ſeldome govern a Genitive caſe, as *Militia eſt operis altera digna tui, Ovid.* Deſcendam magnorum haudquaquam indignus ovorum, *Virg.* Scythæ contenti victorie, *Iuſtin.* Illud oro extorrem regni, belloſq; fugatum. *Redde mihi, Statius.*

Verballis in ax, govern a genitive caſe, as *Tempus edax ſetum, Ovid.* Virtus eſt vitiorum fugax, *Seneca.*

Participialls govern a genitive caſe in all degrees of compariſon; as *Pulveris atq; ſolis patiens, Horat.*

Taurus aratri patiens, Ovid. Impatiens ante labora eram, Idem. Non illo quiquam melior nec amantior equi.

Virg. — iustissimus unus,

Vir fuit, aut illa reverentior ulla Deorum.

Qui fuit in Teucris, & servantissimus equi. Virg.

A Dative.

Adjectives signifying Profit or Disprofit, Likeness or unlikeliness, Submission, Pleasure, or Reference to any thing, govern a Dative case. *Prostratus sis bonus & felixq. tuis. Virg. Infirmi capiti fons aptus, idoneus albo, Horat. Disprofit, as Turba gravi passu, placid. eq. inimica quieti, Martial. Likeness as, Tydidem superis parem, Horat. Simia quam similis, turpissima bestia nobis. Par virtuti oratio, Cicero. Like as, Qui color albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo. Ovid. Quod illi cause maxime est alienum, Cicero. Non aliena rationi, Idem. Submission and Pleasure, as Omnibus est supplex, folis jucundus amicis, Martial. Reference to any thing, as Candida vestra domus cause contermina nostre, Ovid.*

Verbals in *bilis*, do govern a Dative case, as *Mors nulli exorabilis, Liv.*

Hei mihi quod nullus amor est medicabilis herbi, Ov. Nulli penetrabilis astro lucus erat: Statius.

Pervius is used sometimes like these verbals, as *Pectora nulli pervia culpe, Ovid. Nulli pervia ventro, Id. Non sunt ora pervia verbis, Virg.*

Adjectives in *bundus* govern the case of their Verb, as *Obertim scbam carnisicem imaginabundus, Apulei. Multi numero mirabundi ad hostiam confluebant, Idem.*

AN

An Accusative.

Adjectives implying a Passion, or Property, govern an Accusative case, as

Deiphobum vidi lacerum crudeliter ora: Virg.

Omnia Mercurio similis vocemq. coloremq. Il.

Bellona saucia pectus. Tibullus.

Cetera egregium. Livi.

Sane cetera pater familias, & prudens, & attentus, una in re minis consideratus, Cicero

Quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat. Mart.

Adjectives govern an Accusative case of the nature of greatness, as *Fossam viginti pedes latam ducit, Caesar. Arborea duos pedes crassa, Cat. Non septem pedes longus umbram non amplius quatuor pedes longam reddit, Plin.*

An Ablative.

Adjectives implying a passion or property govern an Ablative case, as

Cine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumine luscus. Mart.

Adjectives Verbals govern an Ablative case like their Verbs, as

Non gemmis, neq. purpurâ venale, nec auro. Hor.

Quod non opus est, asse carum est. Seneca.

Adjectives signifying Plenty or Want, do govern an Ablative case, Plenty as, *Amor, & melle, & felle est secundissimus. Plaut. Maeste virtute putat, Virg. Maeste (tharis) magis aucte. Animus culpâ plenus semet timet, Seneca. Foru. nq. litibus orbem, Horat. Viduus pharetrâ, Idem. Epistola inanis re aliqua, Cicero.*

Adjectives of the Comparative degree govern an Ablative case, the sign *than* being prefixed to it, as

I 2

Vilius

Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum, Horat. Tanto virginibus praestantior omnibus Herse, Ovid. Asperius nihil est humiliti cum surgit in Altum, Claudian.

Adjectives governe an Ablative case, of the Cause, Instrument, Manner, and Measure of exceeding. Cause, as *Deteriores omnes sumus licentia, Terent.* Instrument, as *Quem deinde Cloanthus Consequitur, melior remis, Virg.* Manner as *facie magis quam facietis ridiculus, Cicero.* Nature tenacissimi sumus eorum quae rudibus annis percipimus, *Quintil.* Trojanus origine Caesar. *Virg.* Measure of exceeding, as *Procella quod plus habet virium, hoc minus temporis, Seneca.* Quanto doctior et, tanto te geras submissius, *Cicero.* Omne animi vitium tanto conspectus in se Crimen habet, quanto major qui peccat habetur, *Lucius.* Is quaestus nunc est multo uberrimus. *Ter.*

Dignus, indignus, praeditus, caprus, contentus, extorris, governe an Ablative case, as *Qui meretur dignus premio, Terent.* Simplicitas digna favore fuit, *Ovid.* Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori, *Horat.* Indigna homine dubitatio, *Cicero.* Indigna nostro genere, *Idem.* Qui filium haberem talt ingenio praeditum, *Terent.* Atque oculis capri foedere cubilia Talpa, *Virg.* (Caprus is seldome an Adjective,) Sorte tuo contentus abi, *Idem.* Ex torrem urbe, domo, Penatibus, *Livius.*

Adjectives governe an Ablative case of the measure of Greatness, as *Fons latus pedibus tribus, alium triginta, Columella.*

The

The Rection of a Verb governing a Nominative case.

Verbs Substantives, as *Sum, forem, fio, existo.* Verbs Passives of calling, as *Dicor, Appellor, &c.* Verbs like unto them, as *Scribor, Salutor, Habeor, Existimor, &c.* Also verbs of Gesture as, *Incedo, Curro, Videor, &c.* Will require a Nominative case after them, as *Penelope conjux semper Ulyssis ero. Ovid. Lasa patientia fit juror. Seneca. Dux eligitur, Praefectus constituitur. Iust. Quicquid, cui dominus inscriberis, apud te est, tuum non est, Seneca. Proti- nus ut redeas facta videbor anus, Ovid. Ast ego quae Divam incedo Regina Virg.* The Infinitive of these Verbs will have the same case after, that they have before them, as *Caesar amat dici pater patriae. Horat. Verum est eventum sultorum esse Magistrum Livius. Qui primum contingit esse medico Plaut.*

A Genitive case.

Verbs that doe imply Estimation, Accusation, Admonition, Condemnation, Absolution, Plenty and want, doe governe a Genitive case. Estimation as, *Maximi debemus aestimare conscientiam. Cicero. Plurimi opes nunc sunt quam prisci temporis annis. Horat. Tu quoque non melius quam sunt mea tempora, carmen, Interdicta mihi consule Roma boni. Ovid.* Accusation, as *Qui alterum inculcat probrum, ipsum se inculveri oportet. Plaut. Male administrata Provinciae illorumque criminum urgebatur. Tacitus. Admoniti- on, Cum nos tanti viri res admonuit. Salust. Cum ipse veteris amicitiae commune faceret. Cicero. Condemnation, Parce tuum vatem Sceleris damnare suum, *Ovid. Etiam Sceleris condemnat generum suum.**

Cicero. Absolution, *Gracchus ejusdem criminis absolvitur. Tacitus. Et miror morbi te purgatum ilkus, Horat. Senatus nec liberavit Regem ejus culpa, neq; arguit, Livius. Pleny. Implentur. et c. Bacchipsinguisq; serena, Virg. Xintippe irarum & molestiarum scatebat. Gellius. Want, Quasi ru hujus indigeat p. tris. Terent. Eget benignæ Tantalus semper dapis, Horat.*

Satago, Misereco, Miserecor, Misere sco, Reminiscor, Obliviscor, Memini, Recordor, Potior, Participio, Interest, Resert, Penitet, Tædet, Pudet, Piget, & c. Governes a Genitive case, as *Is rerum suarum satagit. Terent. Mea mater tu me miseret. Cicero. Oro misere laborum Tantor, miserece animi non dignarentis. Virg. Arcado, quæso, miserecite Regis. Virg. Reminiscebantur enim Calendarum Januarii. Cicero. Injurie oblivisci debemus, officii meminisse. Seneca. Vivorum memini, nec mortuorum oblivisci possum. Cicero. Hujus meriti in me Recordor, Cicero. Totius Gallie se se potiri sperant. Cesar. Paternum servum sui participavit consilii, Plautus. Magni interest ad laudem civitatis, Cicero. Omnia inter se confestiant membra, quia singula servari totius interest. Seneca. Plurimum resert compositionis, quæ quibus ante ponas. Quintil. Tæd, servunt ire penitusse tus. Ovid. Sunt homines quos infamie suæ non tædet. Cicero. Si ad centesimum vixisset annum, senectutem suam non peniteret. Idem. Geminat peccatum quem delicti non pudet. Seneca.*

---- Pigetq;

Auctorum sine fac mihi, sine honore laborum. Ovid. Passives and Neuters implying a passion sometimes govern a Genitive case, as *Ego quidem vehementer animi gaudeo. Cicero. Distructor animi. Terent.*

Despicbam

Despicbam mentis, Plaut. Successorumq; Minervæ indoluit, Ovid.

Diverse words both Præcedent and Subsequent may govern other cases besides those annexed to them; yet such, as whereof apparent Rules and Reasons are given elsewhere, in the Regiment Plaine or Figurative, in their due place and order.

A Dative case.

Verbs whereby Profit, Disprofit, Comparison, Giving, Restoring, Promising, Paying, Commanding, Telling, Trust, Obedience, Resistance, Event, Threatning, Anger, Taking away, Distance and Reference to any thing, is signified, govern usually a Dative case.

Profit, as *Ille seges demum votis respondet avari Agricole. Virg.*

Disprofit, as *Bonis nocet quisquis pepercerit malis. Publus.*

Comparison, as *Necesse est sibi nimum tribuat, qui se nemini comparat. Quintil.*

Giving and Restoring, as *Is mihi non reddit, quæ dedieus Filio mutua Cicero.*

Promising and paying, as *Hæc tibi promitto. Cic. Et alienum mihi numeravit. Idem.*

Commanding, as *Plura tibi mandare quidem, si quævis, haberem, Ovid. Victis dominabitur Argis. Virg.*

Telling, as *Quid de quoq; viro, & cui dicas sepe cævero. Horat.*

Trust, as *Vacuis committere venis, Nil nisi tene decet. Horat.*

Obedience, as *Virtus, Fama, Decus, Divina, humanaq;*

naq; pulchris Divitiis parent. Horat. Sic mihi semper obtemperavit filius Patri. Cicero.

Resistance, as Ignavis precebus Fortuna repugnat, Ovid. Venienti occurrere morbo. Persius.

Event, as Hostibus eveniat lenta Puella meis. Ovid. Fama mihi venit. Virg. Non cuius hominum contingit asire Coriinthum. Horat. Mihi accidit si quid accidit Cic.

Threatning, as Multa mihi terræ, multa minantur aque, Ovid.

Anger, as Nihil est quod succenseat adolescenti. Terent.

Reference, as Dehemur morti nos nostraq; Horat. Nil mihi rescribas, attamen ipse veni. Ovid. Illi Pe-lias, non nobis jacet. Seneca.

Taking away, as Inimici mea mihi, non me ipsum ademerunt. Cicero. Iamdudum vincula pugnat exuere ipse sibi. Ovid. Quam turbine multa unum me surpire morti. Horat. pro surripit. Excutiet Fortuna tibi. Lucan.

Distance, as Celata virtus paulam sepulcræ distat meritis Horat. In fido scurræ distat amicus. Idem.

Verbs compounded with these Adverbs as, Satis, Bene, Male, do govern a Dative case, as Mihi ipsi nunquam satisfacio. Cicero. Cui becedixit unquam bono? Idem. Neq; tu verbis unquam solves, quod mihi malefeceris. Terent.

Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, Ad, Ante, Circum, Con, Contra, In, Inter, Ob, Pro, Post, Sub, govern usually a Dative Case.

Ad, as Accedit satis matris miserabilis Infans. Ov.

Ante, as Iniquissimam pacem iustissimo bello antefero. Cicero.

Circum, Terna tibi hæc primū triplici diversa Colore

Licia

Licia circundo. — Virg.

Extra hos cancellos agendi conabor, quos mihi ipsi circundedi. Cicero.

Con, as Magna petis Pbaeton, sed quæ non viribus istis, Munera conveniunt. Ovid.

Conveniunt rebus nomina sepe suis. Idem.

Contra sceldome, Ego verò facile sum passus, ne in mentem mihi aliquid contraveniret, ita isti favore sententia. Cicero.

In, as Imminet exitio vir Conjugis, illa mariti. Ov.

Inter, as Prætor improbus cui nemo interdicare possit. Cicero. Interdico tibi aqua & igni. Plinius.

Ob, as Cum nemini obtrudi potest, itur ad me. Ter. Oppugno an Accusative sceldome a Dative.

Pro, as Difficultatis patrocinia præferimus segnitie. Quin.

Post, as Postposui tamen illorum mea seria ludo. Virg.

Sub, as Si res tua non sufficit tibi, tu fac ut ei sufficiat. Seneca.

Nec tibi turpe puta precibus Succumbere nostris. Ovid.

Sum with his compounds, except Alsum and Possum, do govern a Dative case, as Senibus mors est in Januis, juvenibus in insidiis. Seneca. Ille huius negotio non interfuit modo, sed etiam præfuit. Cicero. Gloria multis obsuit. Ovid. Equè pauperibus prodest, locupletibus equè. Horat. Multa petentibus desunt multa. Idem.

Est and Suppetit, put for habeo, govern a Dative case, as Est mihi namq; domi pater, est injusta Noverca. Virg. Velle sum cuiq; est, nec vobis vivitur uno. Persius. Pauper enim non est cui rerum suppetit usus. Horat.

Sum, and other Verbs may govern a double Dative case, one of the Person and another of the thing,

as, *Magno malo est hominibus avaritia, Cicero. Hux sibi domicilio locum delegerunt. Caesar. Speras tibi laudi fore, quod mihi vitio vertis. Terent.*

Verbs Passives, besides the case of their Actives, doe governe a Dative case of the Agent: as *Cui colar infelix, aut cui placuisse laborem? Virg. At simul intonuit, sugiunt, nec nascitur uli, Agminibus comitum qui modo cinctus erat. Ovid. Mopse novas incide faces, tibi ducitur uxor. Virg. Honeſta bonis viris non occulta petuntur. Cicero.*

--- *Nec cernitur ulli, Virg.*

Barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli. Ovid. Semper in studiis laboribusq; viventi, non intelligitur, quando obrepit Senectus. Cic.

An Accusative case.

Verbs Transitives (that is, which admit the question whom or what after them) of what kind soever, whether Active, Deponent, Common, or Neuter active, governe usually an Accusative case.

Active, as *Hos tu vel fugias, vel sis aris oris habebis, Oedipodas facito, Telegonaq; voces. Ovid.*

Deponent. *Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam, Hor. Hec ego vaticinor, quia sum deceptus ab illo, O. Adolescentis est, majores natu revereri. Cicero.*

Common, as *Qui adipisci veram gloriam volunt, justitiae fungantur officiis. Cicero.*

Neuter active, as *Tu vero tua damna dolo, Ovid. At pia nil aliud quam me dolet exule Coniux. Idem. Nec latere doli fratrem Junonis & ire. Virg. Ignem ab ede abstinuit. Livius.*

Ubi plausro aut aratro juvenem consueſcimus. Sola. Ambit terram aquis Oceanus. Ovid.

Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat. Virg. Hyblam quod sapit, Atticaq; flores. Mart. Quos studium cunctos e vigilavit idem. Ovid.

Verbs Neuters also governe an Accusative case of their neutre signification, as *Qui stadium currit emit & contendere debet quam maxime possit ut vinca. Cicero. Cujus parentes alter amboue servitutem servierunt. Livius. Longam incommitata videtur ire viam. Virg. Insolentem ludere ludum. Horat. Tertiam etatem hominum vivebat Nestor. Cicero.*

Verbs of Asking, Teaching, and Cloathing, with this Verb *Colo*, doe governe a double Accusative case; one of the Person, and another of the thing. Of Asking, as *Tu modo posse Deum vnam. Virg. Of teaching, as Frugalitatem & temperantiam nos docuit Penuria. Terent.*

Illud me clam admoves. Cicero.

Of cloathing, as *Induit se calceos quos prius exue rat. Terent.*

This verb *Celo*, as *Eane me celet, consueſect filium. Terent. Non te celavi sermonem. Cicero. Qui nos nihil celat. Idem. Nihil celabo tam fidum sodalum. Erasmus.*

Verbs Passives also that imply Intreaty, Instruction, Cloathing, will governe the Accusative case of the thing.

Intreaty, as *Sententiam rogamur. Cicero. Post acceptam hereditatem, primis sententiam rogabatur, cujus hereditas est. Quint.*

Instruction, as *Multis ostentis multa in extis moreretur. Cicero.*

Cloathing, as *Dum mutat cultus induiturq; togam. Martial. Revocatus vestem fratris eam ipsam que in sella erat induitur. Curtius.*

— & inutile ferrum
cingitur. — Virg.

Verbs Passives and Neuters that imply a Passion or Property, governe an Accusative case.

Passives, as *Expleri mentem nequit, ardescitq; tuendo.* Virg.

Pluribus ille noris variatam pingitur alvum. Lucan.

--- *Truncatur membra bipenni.* Silius.

Eruiturq; oculos. — Ovid.

Neuters, as *Stare loco nescit, micat auribus, & tremat artus.* Virg.

--- *Saevoq; genas fulgebitis auro.* Statius.

Qui Curios simulant & Bacchanalia vivunt. Juv.

Passillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius hircum.

Nec vox hominem sonat, & Dea certè. Virg.

An Ablative case in respect of the Word governed.

All Verbs doe governe an Ablative case, of the Cause, Instrument and Manner of the cause, With the signe For, as *Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore, Oderunt peccare mali formidine penæ.* Horat.

With the signe at, as *Aspice venturo latentur ut omnia seculo.* Virg.

Invidus alterius rebus macer, sit optimis. Horat.

With the signe through, as *Hic murus abeneus esto,*

Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa. Horat.

Hæc nullam habent vim, nisi irâ excanduit fortitudo. Cicero.

Ope & auxilio Deorum gubernatur Respublica. Id.

Of the Instrument, as *Naturam expellas furca licet usq; recurret.* Hor.

Hi

Hijaculis, illicertant defendere Saxu. Virg.

Of the manner, as *Invigilate viri, tacito nam tempora gressu*

Diffugiunt, pullosq; sono convertitur annus. Juven.

Dum vires anniq; sinunt, tolerate laborem, lam veniet tacito curva senectæ pede. Ovid.

Verbs doe governe an Ablative case of the word of price, as *Qui magni æstimat libertatem, parvo omnia alia æstimat.* Seneca. *Constat parvo famæ, magno fastidium.* Idem. *Magnoq; eterna parantur.* Lucan. *Multo sanguine ac vulneribus ex victoria stetit.* Liv.

Except these Genitive cases put Substantively in the neuter gender; as *Tanti, quanti, tantivis, tantidem, quantilibet, quanticunq;, pluris, minoris,* as *Vix Priamus tanti, totaq; Troja juit.* Ovid. *Hæc nulla minoris constabit patri, quàm filius,* Juvenal.

In respect of the word governing.

Verbs that imply Plenty, or Want, Fulnesse or Emptinesse, Load, or Deliverance from, Deprivation, or Precedency, governe an ablative case.

Plenty, as *Pomis exuberat annus.* Virg.

Pontus scatet Belluis. Horat.

In tonsi crines longa cervicis fuebant. Tibullus.

Want, as *Ultima prona via est & eget moderamine certo.* Ovid.

Metu vacat amor. Idem. Vela queror reditu, verba carere fide. Idem.

Fulnesse, as *Improbis ingluviem, tanisq; loquacibus explet.* Virg.

Emptinesse, as *Hoc te crimine expedi.* Terent.

Load, as *Homines nequissimi quibus te overant mendaciis.* Cicero. *Obrui & opprimi criminibus & testibus*

testibus, dolore & inedia. Idem. Barbaros se vim
onerare patitur. Iustin.

Deliverance from, as *Attamen hanc odii exonera-
te fugam.* Ovid.

Ego hoc te fasce levabo. Virg.

Deprivation, as *Spoliantur robore Silva.* Lucan.
*Spoliat nos iudicio, privat approbatione omni, orbat
sensibus.* Cicero.

Unde parat hic armis nudare jacentem. Ovid.

Precedency, as *Brevitate & suavitate dicendi
aliis praestitit Aristotiles.* Cicero. *Querit quâ se
laude quâ virtute Plancus superârit.* Idem. *Egome-
is maioribus virtute praeluxi.* Idem. *Deforme est quos
dignitate praestas, ab his virtute superari.* Vale. Max.
Praestat tamen ingenio alius alium. Quin. *Qui mihi
studio penè praecurritis.* Cicero. *Helvetii reliquos
Gallos virtute praecedunt.* Caesar. *Sulpitius aetate
illis anteit, sapientiâ omnibus.* Cicero.

These Verbs do govern an Ablative case. *Fun-
gor, Fruor, Utor, Nitor, Vescor, Potior, Dignor,* usu-
ally, *Superfedeo, Impertio,* not so frequently. *Com-
munico, Malo, Participo,* very seldom.

Fungor, as *Fungor vice cotis.* Horat. *Mandatis
fungi.* Tacitus.

Fruor, as *Marito meliore fructur.* Ovid.

Utor, as *Verbis molibus utor.* Ov. *Viribus uti.* Luc.

Nitor, as *Virtute alacri non sanguine niti.* Claud.
consilio & Presidio alacrius niti. Cicero. *Fiducia
virtutis niti.* Idem.

Vescor, as *Folius vescantur amaris.* Horat. *Mume-
re terre vescimur.* Idem. --- *Atro sanguine vesci.* Vi.
Superatne & vescitur aura & Etherâ. Id.

Potior, as *Perfacile est totius Galliae imperio po-
tiri.* Caesar.

Egreffi

egressi optata Troes potiuntur arenâ. Virg.
Dignor, as *Haud equidè tali me dignor honore.* Virg.
qualemsunq; legas, veniâ dignare libellum. Ovid.

Superfedeo, as *Verborum multitudine superfedere.*
Cicero. *Ut superfedeas hoc labore itineris.* Idem.

Impertio as *Plurima salute & Armenonem summum
sum impertit Gnaitho.* Terent

Aliquem osculo impertire. Sueton.

Communico, as *Communico te semper mensa.* Plaus.
Participo, as *Aliquem familiarem sermone suo
participavit.* Salust.

Malo having the signe then after it, as *Malim
inde granum omnibus gemmis.* AEsopus.

Verbs Passives and Neuters implying a Passion
or Property, do govern an Ablative case, as *Angi-
nimo.* Cicero. *Intelligor ipse, & perturbor mente.*
sophoclis translat. AEsop. *at animo magis quam cor-
pore.* Terent. *Excruat se animo.* Pl.

One and the selfe same Verb may governe diverse
cases by diverse rules, as *Dedit mihi vestem pigriori,*
re praesente, propria manu. And the same case by
diverse reasons, *Neroni probis viris crimini vertitur*
innocentia. Likewise an Adjective, as *Oxonium est*
*ingenior Lovanio literarum studii, multis parasan-
gia.* Sometimes the Verb in a Periphrase may go-
verne the case of the Verbe, whose signification the
Periphrase bears, as *Quos non est veritum in eâ vo-
luptate, quæ maximâ voluptate sensum movet, sum-
mum bonum ponere:* that is, *quos non puduit.* Cicero.
Et nunc id operam do, that is, *conor.* Terent. *Idne e-
ssit autores mihi,* that is, *suaderis.* Idem.

As the Verb doth commonly supply the place of a
King, ruling all; so sometimes the room of a Sub-
ject, being ruled it selfe.

The

The infinitive Moode is governed either of other Verbs or Adjectives. Of other Verbs, as *Dicere quæ pudit, scribere jussit amor. Ovid. Alterius non si qui suus esse potest. Id. Non sentire mala sua non est hominis, non ferre non est viri. Seneca. O!* an Adjective, as *Audax omnia perpeti Gens humana tuit perveritum nefas. Horat. Humanum errare, Bellum perseverare, Senec.*

Nec mihi querenti spatiosam fallere noctem Laffaret viduas pendula tela manus. Ovid. Bis sex assueti vincere semper equi. Idem.

The examples whereof Gerunds and the former Supines (their Appendices) doe imitate, for they governe and are governed.

Gerunds and the former Supines doe governe the cases of their Verb, as *Essetor studio videndi Parentes Cicero. Quis talia sando Temperet à lacrymis Virg. Ad placandum Deos. Cicero. Ad expugnandum urbem. Idem. Ad occupandum Venuntionem Cesar. Atq; ita tu tacitus quæreret plura legendum Ne quæ non opus est sorte loquere, Cæve. Ovid. --- Aut Graui servitum matribus ibo. Virg. --- Scitatum oracula Phæbi Mittimus. Virg. Ire dejectum monumenta. Horat.*

In that a Genitive case is sometimes put after the Gerund in *Di*, as *Quum illorum videndi grati me in Forum contulissim. Plinius. Ad eum in castra venerunt sui purgandi causa Cesar.* It isto be reputed as an elegancy of the Latine tongue.

The Gerund in *Di* commonly is governed of certaine Substantives, and sometimes of Adjectives, as

Et quæ tanta fuit Romanæ tibicæ causa videndi. Virg. Eneas celsa in puppi jam certus eundi. Virg.

Gerunds

Gerunds in *Do*, are governed of these Prepositions, *A, ab, abs, de, ex, e, cum, in, pro*, which are many times understood, as *Ignavi à dicendo citò deterrantur. Cicero. Rectè scribendi ratio cum loquendo conjuncta est. Quint. Ex defendendo quam ex accusando uberior gloria comparatur. Cicero.*

--- *Alitur vitium crescitq; regendo. Virg.*

Gerunds in *Do*, sometimes supply the place of a Dative case, as *Eæ nos lavando & elucendo operam dederunt. Plautus. Mox apta natando Crura dat. Ov.*

Gerunds in *Dum*, are governed of these Prepositions, *inter, ante, ad, ob, propter.* as *Inter cenandum hilares esse. Plaut. Locus ad agendum amplissimus. Cicero.*

The former Supine followeth the signification of his Verb, and depends upon other Verbs or Participles signifying Motion to a place, as *Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ. Ov. Fortuna cum blanditur captivum venit. Seneca. Te id admonitum veniens patrem tuum conveni. Plaut. These have an hidden motion, Costum ego non vulpulum conductus fui, Non tu me argento, opinor, dedisti nuptum, sed viro. Plaut. Pamphilem cantantem provocemus Terent. Virginem nuptum Locavi. Id.*

The latter Supine hath alwaies the passive signification, and is governed of Adjectives, as *Nil dictu sedam vi suæ hæc limina tangat. Juven. --- Mirabile dictu. Virg. Horrendum factu. Idem. Pudendum dictu. Quintil. Quod optimum factu videbitur, facies. Cicero.*

Of the Rectiõ of a Participle.

Participles governe the Case of their Verbs, as
K Luc

Lucis egens, nulli sua forma manebat. Ov.

---*Duplices tendens ad sydera Palmas, talia vocat
refert. Virg.*

Iam jam tacturos sydera summa putes. Ovid.

Quæ nocitura tibi quamvis sint chara relinque. Cat.

Utera lassæ Domum referunt dissenta Capelle. Virg.

*Ille ego qui quondam gracili modulatus arenâ Car-
men Virg.*

*Omnes mihi labores leves fuere præterquam tui ca-
rendum quod erat. Cicero. Tenapori non tuæ culpe*

*ascribendum. Textor. Utendum est ætate cito pede
præterit. etas. Ovid. Lentitudinis eorum pertasa Tu.*

Ille mihi de temultarogatus abit. Ovid.

*Edoctus belli artes sub Magistro. Livius. Romam por-
tauit puerum docendum artes. Hor. Es mihi illud
monendus. Erasmus. Plura recognoscēs, Pauca do-
centus eris. Ovid.*

The Acculative of the thing adheres to the passive signification. *Acceptus* governes a Dative case with the signe From, and other Participles of the Præter-tense, together with the Participles of the Future in *Dus*, governe a Dative Case of the *Agent*, with the signe of, which the Verbs they come of cannot governe, as *Omnia mea mala tibi uni accepta refero. Cicero. Meam salutem tui ipsius benevolentia acceptam refero. Idem.*

*Nulla tuarum audita mihi nec visa sororum. Virg.
O mihi post nullos Iuli memorande sodales. Mart.
Resat Chremes qui mihi exorandus est. Terent.
Idem nobis faciendum esse sentio. Cicero. Dono ob-
undum est mihi. Plaut.*

Which two last expressions and all like unto them, as *Vigilandum est ei, orandum est nobis, &c.* are made by the Participle in *Dus*, and not by the Gerund

Dum, contrary to the tenent of all Grammarians, therefore had need to be backed with these reasons.

Such passages doe note unto us a thing to be done in the Future time, but Gerunds doe alwaies imply a present time, having the English of the Participle of the præsent tense; and therefore the present use of the Infinitive Moode, of the Active forme, sometimes is used for the Gerund in *Di*, as *Tempus considerare for incidendi. Virg.*

It must alwaies have a Passive signification, because it still governe a Dative of the *Agent*, set downe or understood, which scarcely is attributed to any Gerund; much lesse to the Gerund in *Dum*, whereof *Vossius* himselfe, a man of greatest reading can hardly finde an instance.

If the Future tense of the Infinitive Moode of the Passive forme, be circumlocuted by the Participle of the future in *dus*, as *Amandum esse*; why not as well *causandum esse*? but the one is sufficiently proved before, therefore the other must needs follow.

These expressions are *parallel* and *equipollent*, to those of the Verball Adjectives in Greeke; both which doe vary, as *quæritor, ia, tor. Amandus, da, dum, queritor, ia, tor. Scribendus, da, dum.* But Gerunds doe alter vary by changing the termination.

Participles of the Præter tense otherwise have a passive signification, the word, Haveing, being prefixed to them, become Transitives, and governe an Acculative case, as *Depassa florem. Virg. Stratus umbra. Horat. Vallatus frontem radiis. Ovid.*

Tristior & lacrymis oculos suffusa nitentes. Virg.

Turn breviter Dido vultum demissa profatur. Idem.

Vultus latus. Idem. Vittis & sacra redimitus tempore lauro. Idem.

Unâ acie dextrum genu lapide ictus, alterâ crus. Terentius.

Exosus, Perosus, Pertusus, have the active signification, and govern an Accusative case, as *Ille velut crimen telas exosa jugales. Ovid. Templa exosa oculos viriles. Idem. Famineum genus perosi. Virg. Exilium longum perosus. Ovid. Et quasi pertesus ignaviam suam. Sueton.* *Exosus* seldom in the Passive signification governing a Dative of the Doer, as *Ex quibus latentèr intelligas, non omnimodis Dili exosos esse, qui hac vitâ cum ærumnarum varietate luctantur. Gellius.*

The Rection of an Abverb.

Adverbs of Quantity Time and Place doe govern a Genitive case.

Quantity, as *Sat fautorum semper habet qui vestis facit. Seneca. Nec satis ad oburgandum causa. Terent. Parum splendoris. Horat.*

Time, *Nihil tam temporis amplius quam flere poteram. Terent. Pridie ejus diei venit. Cicero.*

Place, as *Fratrem nunquam invenio gentium.*

Derivative Adverbs govern the case of their Primitives, of what degree of Comparison soever, as *Similiter his Scorpiones terrestres vermiculos suorum specie pariunt. Plinius. Vivere natura si convenienter oportet. Horat. Ne propius urbem Roman milites admoveret. Cicero.*

— *Lycam Corripit Alcides, & terq; quaterq; rotatum. Mittit in Euboicas tormento fortis undas. Ovid. Proximè Hispaniam sanct Mauri. salust. sed hæc melius vel optimè omnium. Cicero.*

These

These Adverbs of likeness, *quasi, ceu, tanquam, utinde, acsi, haud & secus, ut, sicut*, and such like sometimes couple like cases, as *Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur. Cicero. Epicurus quasi delicti pueri nihil cessatione melius existimat. Idem. Argumento animalium, quæ semper desossa vivunt, ut talpe. Plinius.*

The Rection of a Conjunction.

Which like an Adverb, chiefly consists in the governance of Moods, and because of the various use of authors in that kind, the knowledge thereof is rather to be gained by the observing of them then by uncertain rules.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives with these four, *quàm, nisi, præterquam, an*, for the most part couple like Cases, Moodes, and Tenses, together, as

Nox & amara, vinumq; nihil moderabile suadent. Ov. Multa tulit, secitq; puer, Sudavit, & a'sit. Horat.

Multum ille & terris jactatus & alto. Virg. Aut bibat aut abeat. Cicero. Aut exuat aut exeat. Plaut. Hoc tibi affirmo nullam in his esse laudem ampliore, nam eam quam hodiè consecutus es. Cicero.

Nihil mihi nunc scito tam deesse quàm cum hominem, quicum omnia communicem. Idem. In the former example quàm then, in the latter quàm as. Nihil aliud nisi Philomenam volo. Terent. Nullus id interest præterquam patris, nulli placuit præterquam Cesari, Neminem præterquam prætorem timeo. Cic. Tacitus metu an contumaciâ. Cicero. Moodes and

K 3

Tenses

Tenses, as *Vide, utrumvis argentum accipere an causam meditari. Terent.*

The Rectification of a Proposition.

Which is likewise very briefe, because it is almost fully discovered by its division in the Rudiment.

A Proposition in Composition many times governes the case that it doth in apposition, as *Temerè ne quitquam Parmenonem prætereat. Cicero. Transeat Hectorum Pelias hasta latus. Ovid. Quem sæpè transit casus, aliquando invenit. Senec. Nec posse Italiâ Teucorum avertere Regem. Virg. Nullo fata loco possis excludere. Mart. Illum quolæsa est horret adire locum. Ovid. Emoti procumbunt cardine pates. Virg. Detrudunt naves Scopulo. Idem. Venia vindictâ præstat (i.) præstat. Caro. Est virtus placidus abstinnisse bonis. Ovid.*

In for *Erga, Contra, ad, propter, super, apud, usq;* ad, doth governe an Accusative case.

Erga, as Accipit in Teucros animum mentemq; benignam. Virg.

Contra, as Quid meus Æneas in te committit tantum? Idem.

Ad, as Natus in misèrium. Cicero.

Pro, as Sua illis in legem æterna voluntas Senec.

Per, as Crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus. Cicero.

Super, as Regum timendorum in proprios greges, Reges in ipsos imperium est Iovis. Horat.

Apud, as Hinc spargere voces, in vulgus ambiguas. Virg.

Usq;

Usq; ad, as In lucem semper Acerrabit. Mart. In, with the signe, to, requires an Accusative case, as Quid te Mari pedes aut quò via ducit in urbem? Virg. Versa est in cineres; sospite Troja viro Ovid. but not always, as Qua in Cælio monte itur. Varro. Vinamq; oculos in pectore possis Inferere. Ovid.

In, without the signe, to, an Ablative case, as Una tamen spes est quæ me solatur in isto. Ovid. Hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse. Cicero.

But not always, as *Ille ubi miser famelicus videt me esse in tantum honorem. Terent. Mihi in mentem fuit. Plaut. Cum vestros portus in prædonum fuisset potestatem sciatis. Cicero.*

Super, put for ultra, Præter and Inter, governe an Accusative case.

Ultra, as Super Garamantas & Indos Proferet imperium. Virg.

Præter, as Super bellum, annonâ premente. Liv.

Inter, as In sermone nato super cenam. Sueton.

Super, for De, and Ob, an Ablative.

De, as Multus super eâ re variusq; Rumor. Tacit.

Ob, as His accensa super. Virg.

Tenus, governe an Ablative case Singular and Plurall. But a Genitive only Plurall, and that usually of Dualls, as Umbilico tenus. Liv. Pubetenus. Ter.

--- Lateri capulo tenus abdedit ensen. Virg.

Alteraper jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est. Ov. Pectoribusq; tenus molles erectus in auras. Idem.

Aurium tenus. Quintil. Laborum tenus. Lucret.

Latorum tenus. Virg. Lumborum tenus. Aratus. Genium tenus. Ovid. Crurum tenus. Virg.

But sometimes words not Duals, as *Corporum tenus. Plin. Nutricum tenus. Carullus.*

Tenus, seldome governes an Accusative, as *Et Tenais tenus immenso descendit ab Euro. Flac.*

The Rection of an Interjection.

O, governes a Nominative, as *O festus dies hominis!* Terent. an Accusative, as *O præclarum custodem Ovium Lupum!* Cic. *O fortunatos nimium bona si sua norint Agricolas!* Virg. *O curas hominum! quantum est in rebus inane?* Persius. A Vocative, as *O formose puer nimium ne crede colori.* Virg.

Hec, and *Proh*, sometimes governes a Nominative, as *Hec pieras, hec præcæ fides!* Virg. *Proh Curia, inverte siq. mores!* Horat. Sometimes an Accusative, as *Heu me miserum, qui tuum animum animo spectavi inco.* Terent. *Proh Deum atq. hominum fidem! quid vult tibi?* Terent.

Hui, Seldome a Dative, as *Hui mihi nequeo quin stent.* Plaut. And *Proh* as seldome a Vocative, as *Quæres proh sancte Iupiter in terris est gesta major!* Cicero.

Heus and *Ohe*, a Vocative as *Heus Syre.* Terent. *Ohe Libella.* Martial.

Hem, an Accusative and a Vocative, as *Hem asturias.* Terent. *Hem Pamphile.* Idem.

Ab, a Vocative, as *Ab Virgo infelix.* Virg.

Vah, an Accusative, as *Vah calidum consilium.* Ter.

Hei, & *Væ*, & *Veh*, governes a Dative as *Hei mihi qualis erat.* Virg.

Hei mihi quod Domino non licet ire tuo. Ovid. *Veh mihi misero, quantâ de spe decidi.* Terent. *Carpere Causidicus fertur mea carmina, quis sit Nescio, si sciero, væ tibi Causidice.* Marr.

Ue

Ue tibi ridenti, nam mox post gaudia flebis. Eight words and the eight Parts of speech.

Cases Independent.

Part of time is used in the Ablative case, as *Alia quidam atq. alio tempore, omnes tamen in eundem locum tendimus.* Seneca.

Hic tamen hæc mecum poteris requiescere nocte. Virg.

Continuance of time in the Accusative, as

Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos. Virg.

Noctes atq. dies patet atri janua Divis. Idem.

Space of Place is used in the Accusative Case, as

Dic quibus in terris (et) eris mihi magnus Apollo)

Tres pateat cæli spatium non amplius ulnas. Virg.

Cum reliquæ regiones magnum spatium abessent. Cæs.

Cum biduum cibo se abstinuisset, febris discessit. Cic.

Sometimes in the Ablative, as *Biduo meipsum*

longiorem facit. Cicero. *Pari spatio distat utrinq. Ov.*

Quinq. dierum spatio sniebat imperium. Liv.

Proper names of Townes and Citties and sometimes of Ilands, being of the first and second Declension and singular number, the signe, *At*, being prefixed, are used in the Genitive case: but if they be of the third Declension, and Plurall number only, in the Ablative, as

Corinthe et lacedæmone, nunciata est victoria.

Rome Tibur amo, ventosus Tibure Romam, Iustin,

Quid Romæ faciam? mentiri nescio. Iuvenal.

Samia mihi mater fuit, ea habitabat Rhodi. Terent.

Nec silium Regno expulisse contenta, bello Cypri exultantem prosequitur. Iustin. *Duos egregie indolis filios suos a Gabinianis militibus Ægypti occisos esse* cognō.

*oognovit. Val. Max. Aut Creta jussit confidere Apol-
lo. Virg. Neglectum Anxuri præsidium. Liv. Cæm-
to Narbone mensus hospitum convomeret. Cicero. Cra-
tippum audientem, idq. Athenis. Cicero.*

*Domi, Humi, Militia, Belli, Terræ, follow the
forme of Proper names of the first and second De-
clension and singular number, as Domi bellig. simul
viximus. Terent. Nonne major sine periculo domi-
tue, quam in periculo alienæ. Seneca. Parva sunt
foris armanisi est consilium Domi. Cicero. Humi ja-
centem scelera non intrant casam. Seneca. Et domi
et militiæ consilium suum scdmq. præstabant. Cicero.
Quorum virtus fuit domi militiæq. cognita. Idem.
Maxima cum vellet terræ procumbere, quæta est. Ov.*

*Rus, is used like proper names of the third De-
clension, as Rure paterno est tibi far modicum. Pers.*

Proper names of the same kind are used in the Ac-
cusative case after motion to a place, as *Inde Sardini-
am venit. Cic. Cyprum relegatur. Idem. Hic venit
a te antequam Romam venit. Idem.*

*Outiam tunc cum Lacedæmonia classe petebat. Ovid.
At nos hinc alii sitientes ibimus Afros,
Pars Scythiam rapidum Cretæ veniemus Oaxen. Virg.*

*Domus, and Rus be likewise used, as Rus ex urbe
ranquam ex vinculis cum evolasent. Cicero. Ite do-
mum saturæ, venit Hesperus ite Capellæ. Virg.
Domum reditiois omni spe sublata. Cæsar. and other
common nouns also, as*

*Tokite me Teucris, quasunq. abducite terras. Virg.
Speluncam Dido Dux et Trojanus eandem Deveni-
unt. Virg.*

Proper names of the same kind are used in the
Ablative case after motion from a place and some-
times by a place, as

sed

*sed neq. qui Capuâ Romam petit imbre tutosq.
Aspersus vult in cauponâ vivere. Horat.*

*Marci Antonii reditum Brandusio timeremus. Cicero.
Domus & Rus be like wise used, as Domo huc sum ac-
cessitus. Plaut. Domo cedere. Iacm. Domo exulare. Ter.
Timeo ne pater rure redierit. Idem.*

A Noun or a Pronoun Substantive joyned with
a Participle expressed or understood, and having no
word whereof it may be governed, is put in the Ab-
lative case Absolute, as

Nil mortale tenemus

Pectoris excepti in ingeniiq. bonis. Ovid.

The Participle understood is always existent, as
*Teq. adeo decus hoc ævi, te Consule inibit Pol-
lio. Virg.*

Some would have all these and other before men-
tioned cases to be governed of other words under-
stood by the figure *Elleipsis*, endeavouring thereby
to clip our antient plain *Syntaxis*, by making it for-
the most part *Elleiptical*: (they straine to crosse it,
not strive to crowne it, much to doe to curtail it,
little to doe to corroborate it; they are so addicted to,
and affected with *Scholiæ's* to set forth a new, that
they produce few or no examples to establish the
old, which makes me the more copious in examples)
But unless they can shew more sufficient instances,
where those words understood are usually expressed,
(which as yet is not performed, and for those that
be sometime expressed, more and better examples
be produced; they must pardon me if I refuse to em-
brace their opinion, especially finding such grosse
slips and mistakes in other Grammaticall passages.
I grant a preposition may be usually understood, but
not other words so commonly. I think they can
hard-

hardly finde these expressions, *In solo terræ*, or *humid*: *In loco domi*, and if a Preposition be added to an Ablative case put absolute, it will prove sometimes nonsense, as ——— *Nihil mortale tenemus*

Pectoris exceptis ingeniiq; bonis; the Preposition *sub*, or any other being added to *Bonus*, what sense will it be? Neither can they finde any Preposition to *Rus* and *Domus*, either in the Accusative or Ablative case, with the signs *to*, or *from*, prefixed to them. Neither can one example of *Apuleius* perswade me to think that the Ablative case after Nounes of the Comparative degree with the signe *than*, doe depend upon the Preposition *Præ*, besides many more just exceptions may be taken which I forbear at this time to mention, fearing to be too tedious to the Reader, or offensive to the learned Grammarians.

Of Figurative Regiment.

Figurative Regiment is that which declines and departs from the native and plaine forme or custome of speaking, as also from the most simple and most common Rules of Art.

The Figures pertaining thereto are foureteen in number. *Syllepsis*, *Prolepsis*, *Zeugma*, *Synthesis*, *Enallage*, *Elleipsis*, *Pleonasmus*, *Anastrophe*, *Hendiadys*, *Hipallage*, *Hyperon*, *Proteron*, *Syncylisis*, *Heptanisiæ*, *Archaismus*.

Syllepsis, is when a Verb or an Adjective added to many *Supposites* doth agree with the more worthy, which is two fold. *Explicite*, when both the suppositives are expressed, as *Si tu exoratusq; valeris*.
Cicero.

Cicero. Pater & mater mortui. Terent. Implicite, when both are understood, as *Impliciti laqueus nullus aterq; jacet. viz. Mars & Venus. Ovid.*

Prolepsis is when the parts are subjected to the whole, and the Verb doth agree with the whole not with the parts, which likewise is two fold. *Explicite* when both parts are expressed, as

quoniam convenimus ambo,

Tu calamos inflare leves, ego dicere versus. Virg. Compulerantq; greges Corydon & Thyrsis in unum, Thyrsis oves, Corydon discentas lacte capellas. Idem.

Implicita when one part is understood, as *Alter in alterius jactantestumina vultus, Querebant taciti nosse ubi esset amor. Ovid.*

Zeugma, is when a Verb or an Adjective agreeing, the one is reduced to diverse suppositives, to one expressly, to the other by supplement, as

Tu quid ego & populus mecum desideret, audi. Hor. -- Caper tibi saluus & Hædæ. Virg.

Synthesis, is a speech agreeing in sense, but not in word, as

Pars versi tenere ratem. — Virg.

Aperite aliquis ostium. Terent.

Enallage, here is the change of some Accidents against the Rules, of usuall Regiment, of Case for Case, as *Non audent hominem id ætatis monere, for ejus ætatis. Cicero. It clamor celo, for ad Cælum. P. Heu me pater oppressæ, (for oppressus) jacet. Senec.* Of number for number, as Singular for Plurall, *Hortus habet muros, for hostes habent. Virg.* Plural for singular, as *Cur ego in his te conspicio Regionibus, for in hac Regione. Terentius.* Gender for Gender, as *Dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus badia.*

Lenta salix fato pascori, mihi solus Amyntas. Virg.

Person

Person for person, as *Si quis me quærit Rufus, præsto est*, for *præsto sum*. Quando eum quærum occiperis, accipiunda & musitanza injuria adolescentium est, for quando quis occiperit, the second person put for any. The Positive for the Comparative degree, as *Paulo qui est homo tolerabilis*, for *tolerabilior*. Terent. Moode for Moode, and Tense for Tense, as *Valebis igitur, neq. ut à puero fecisti: amabis valebis*, for *Vale, Ama*. Cicero.

Ellipsis is the defect of a word in sense necessary to lawfull structure, as *cum in animo haberet navigandi*. Scil. *Voluntatem*. Cicero. *Quamvis ei secundas ferè Grammaticorum consensus deserat*. Scil. *partes*. Quint. *Tantamne rem tam negligenter agere?* Scil. *Oportebat*. Terent. Where a conjunction is wanting, it is called *Asyndeton*, as *Dum atas, metus magister prohibebant*, where *et* is wanting. Terent.

Pleonasmus is when one or more words doe as bound in any speech, as.

— *Sic ore locuta est*. Virg.

Hicce oculis egomet vidi. Terent. By this figure, *Sibi; Mihi, Tibi*, are sometimes Redundant, used for pleasantness, not for necessities sake, as *Iugulat hominem, suo sibi gladio*. Terent. *Qui mihi, ubi ad uxores ventum est, tum sunt Senes*. Idem. *Fac tibi paternæ legis tuæ in mentem veniat*. Cicero. The Redundancy of a conjunction is called *PolySyndeton*, as *Ego pol. quod, etiam timida sum*. Terent.

Anastrophe is the preposterous order of words, as *Nam vitis nemo sine nascitur*. Horat.

Hendiadis, is when one is expressed by two, as *Pateris libamus & auro*, for *aureis Pateris*. Virg.

Hypalage, is an inverted order of Regiment, as *Abant obscuri solâ sub nocte per umbras*, for *Soli sub*
ob-

obscurâ nocte. Virg. *In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas*. Corpora, for *in novas formas mutata corpora*. Ovid.

Hyperon Proteron, is when that which ought to be put in the second place is put in the former, as *Moriamur & in media arma ruamus*, for *in media arma ruamus & moriamur*. Virg.

Syncretism is when words that belong to diverse parts of a sentence, are so mingled, that the whole speech thereupon becomes obscure and confused, as *Namq. pilâ lippis inimicum & ludere crudis*, for *ludere pilâ est inimicum lippis & Crudis*.

An *Hekenism*, is when a word is not joyned to that case which the Latine, but which the Greeke propriety requires, as *De sine morium tandem querelurum*. Hor.

An *Archaisme* here is the manner of Regiment in use with the Ancient, which now is obsolete, as *Quid tibi hanc rem curatio est?* Plautus. With the Ancients Verbals in, *io*, did governe the case of their Verbs.



A Direction for exposition.

When you are to expound a piece of Latine. You must first read the sentence plainly and distinctly to a full point. Secondly, you must marke all the points as Commas, Colons, Interrogations, &c. and all proper names, which are written in great letters, and the Parentheses, which are alwaies constructed by themselves. Thirdly you must first begin with the Vocative case if there be any, or whatsoever is in stead of it, or depends on it. Fourthly you must seek out the principall verb, and his Nominative case; and take first the Nominative, and then which hangeth on it, as an Adjective, then the Verb with the Adverb and Infinitive moode which depends on it, next the Accusative case, or such as the Verb properly governeth. Lastly the other cases in order: viz. First the Genitive case, then the Dative, afterward the Ablative. The Substantive and Adjective must be expounded together, except the Adjective doe governe some other word, or have some other word joyned to it into which it passeth his signification, and the preposition must be joyned with his case. Yet this order is often altered by Interrogatives, Relatives, Partitives, certaine Adverbs, and Conjunctions. Therefore marke whether the sentence be interrogative, or begin with an Adverb, or Conjunction, as *Ubi est frater tuus? Quo die litteras accepisti? Quot putas esse in hac urbe pauperes? Atqui sic praeceptor docuit. Non ignoro.*

An example for parsing and expounding
a Lecture according to the pre-
cedent Positions.

Quanquam] a Conjunction, Adversative, compound of *quam* and *quam*.

Oporter] A verbe impersonall, neuter, compound of *opus*, and *porro*, without a Nominative case.

Te] a Pronoun Substantive, primitive, demonstrative, the Accusative case, and followeth the verb *oporet*.

Marce fili] *Marce* a noun Substantive, proper, primitive, the vocative case put by apposition to *tu* understood.

Fili] a noun Substantive common, primitive, the vocative case put by apposition to *Marce*.

Idem] an Adverb of time, a Primitive.

Audientem] a participle of the present tense of *audire*, of *audiebam* of *audio*, the Accusative case, the Masculine gender and singular number agreeing with his Substantive, *te*.

eratippum] a noun Substantive proper, compound of *eripito* superlative and *equus* the accusative governed of the Participle *audientem*.

Annum] a noun Substantive, common, primitive the accusative case signifying durance of time.

Idem Athenis] *que* a Conjunction copulative, primitive, enclitic.

Idem, a pronoun adjective, primitive, relative, the accusative case, singular number, and neuter gender put substantively, and governed of the participle *audientem* understood.

Athenis, a noun substantive Proper, Primitive, Heteroclite, the Ablative case, because it is a proper name of a place of the plurall number only.

Abundare] a Verb Personall neuter, compounded of *ab* and *undo*, the infinitive mood, and present tense depending on the verbo *oportet*.

Præceptus] a noun Substantive common derivative verball of *præceptum* of *præceptu* of *præcepi*, of *præcipio*, of *præ* and *capio*, the Ablative case governed of *abundare*.

Que] as above.

Institutus] a noun Substantive common, derivative, verball, of *institutum*, of *institutu*, of *institu*, of *instruo*, of *in* and *statuo*, the Ablative case, *que*, coupling like cases betweene *institutus* and *præceptu*.

Philosophie] a noun substantive common, derivative, substantivall, of *Philosophos* of *philos* and *sofos*, the genitive case the latter of two substantives *institutus* the former.

Propter summam auctoritatem] *propter* a præposition serving to the Accusative case, derivative of *Pro*.

Summa, a noun adjective of the superlative degree of *Supra*, the Accusative case, feminine gender, and singular number agreeing with his substantive *auctoritatem*.

Auctoritatem, a noun Substantive common, Derivative, Substantivall, of *auctoritas*, of *authori* of *author*, the accusative case singular number, governed of the præposition *propter*.

Et] a conjunction copulative, Primitive.

Doctus] a noun Substantive common, derivative, verball, of *doctus*, of *doctu*, of *docui*, of *doceo*, the genitive case singular number, latter of two Sub-

stan-

antives *auctoritatem* the former.

Et] as above.

Urbis] a noun Substantive common, primitive, the Genitive case, Singular number, *Et*, coupling like cases, between *urbis* and *doctus*.

Quorum] a pronoun adjective, common, primitive, Relative, the genitive case, masculine gender, and plurall number, agreeing with his Antecedent Substantives *doctus* and *urbis*.

Alter] a noun Adjective common, primitive, irregular the nominative case, masculine gender and singular number, agreeing with his Substantive *doctus*.

Potes] a verb personall neuter, irregular, compounded of *pos* and *sum*, the present tense, singular number and third person, agreeing with his nominative case *doctus*.

Augere] a verb personall active, simple, Infinitive mood present tense, depending on the verbe *esse*.

Te] as above, following the verb *augere*.

Scientia] a noun substantive common, derivative, participiall, of *scientia*, the nominative case, of *scienti*, of *sciens*, of *sciebam*, of *scio*, the Ablative case, singular number, governed of the verb *augere*.

Alter] the same that *alter*, the nominative, feminine gender and singular number, agreeing with his substantive *urbis* understood.

Exemplis] a noun substantive common, compounded of *ex* and *amplus*, of *am*, and *plus*, the Ablative case, and plurall number, governed of *augere*, verb of plenty.

Tamen] a Conjunction redditive primitive.

Ut] An adverb of likeness Primitive.

Ipse] A pronoun Adjective, primitive, demonstrative, nominative case, masculine gender, and singular number, agreeing with his substantive *Ego*.

Semper] an Adverb of time, Primitive.

Conjuxi] a Verb personall active, compound of *con* and *jungo*, the Indicative moode, præterperfect tense, singular number, and first person, agreeing with his nominative case *Ego*.

Latina] a Noun Adjective proper derivative, possessive, of *Latinus*, of *Larium*, the Accusative case, plural number, and neuter gender, put substantively, and following the verbe *conjuxi*.

Cum gratia] *cum* a præposition serving to the Ablative; *gratia*, primitive.

Grecia, a noun Adjective proper, derivative, possessive of *gracia*, the Ablative case plural number, and neuter gender, put substantively, and governed of the præposition *cum*.

Ad] a præposition serving to the accusative case, primitive.

Meam] a pronoun Adjective, derivative, possessive of *mei*, the genitive case of *ego*, the accusative case, feminine gender, and singular number agreeing with his Substantive *utilitatem*.

Utilitatem] a noun substantive common, derivative, adjectivall, of *utilitas*, of *utilis*, of *utor*, the accusative case governed of the præposition *ad*.

Neque] a conjunction copulative, compound of *et*, and *que*.

Solum] an adverb of parting. Derivative of *solus*.

Feci] a verbe personall neuter-active, simple, the Indicative moode præterperfect tense singular number and first person, agreeing with his nominative case *ego*, understood,

Id] as before, the Accusative case, and followeth the verb *feci*.

In] a præposition serving to the ablative case, primitive.

Philosophia] as before, the Ablative case, governed of the præposition *in*.

Sed] a Conjunction discreitive: Primitive.

Etiā] a Conjunction copulative: derivative of *Et*.

In] as before.

Dicendi exercitatione] *Exercitatione*, a noun substantive common, derivative, verball, of *exercitatio*, of *exercitatu*, of *exercitavi*, of *exercito*, of *exercitu*, of *exercui*, of *exerceo*, of *ex* and *arceo*, of *ex*, the Ablative case, singular number, governed of the præposition *in*.

Dicendi] a gerund in *di*, depending upon the substantive *exercitatione*.

Idem tibi sentio faciendum] *Sentio* a verbe personall, active, simple, Indicative moode, present tense, singular number and first person, agreeing with his nominative case, *Ego*.

Idem] a pronoun adjective, relative, compounded of *is*, and *dem*, the Accusative case, singular number, and neuter gender, put substantively, and cometh before the Infinitive moode *esse* (understood) that being the signe.

Faciendum] a future in *du*, of *facientis*, of *faciens*, of *faciebam*, of *facio*, the accusative case, singular number, and neuter gender, agreeing with, *idem*.

Tibi] a pronoun primitive, demonstrative, the dative case of the doer governed of *faciendum*.

Ut par sis] *Ut* a Conjunction causall Primitive.

Par] a noun adjective common, primitive, the

nominative case, masculine gender, and singular number agreeing with his substantive *tu*.

Sic] a Verbe personall, newer, irregular, primitive, the Subjunctive moode, singular number, and second person, agreeing with his nominative case *tu*.

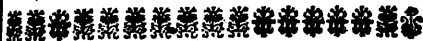
In facultate] *Id* as before.

Facultate, a Noun Substantive, common, derivative verball, of *facultas*, of *facio*, the Ablative case, singular number, governed of *in*.

Utriusq[ue] orationis] *utriusq[ue]* a Noun adjective common, compound of *uter* and *que*, irregular, the genitive case singular number, and feminine gender, agreeing with his substantive, *orationis*.

Orationis, a Noun substantive common, derivative, verball, of *oratio*, of *oratu*, of *oravi*, of *oro*, of *os oris*, the genitive case; latter of two substantives *facultate* the former.

Directions



Direction for the translating of English into Latine.

HE that will goe about to turne English into Latine, must first be enabled to examine, judge, and determine of every word, as well little as great, whether it be a bare signe (for which no Latine word is allotted) or any of the eight parts of speech; and if it be, whether it be a Noun or a Verb. For in these two (as of the Latine, so) the substance of every language consisteth principally; and these are more difficult to be attained then the rest, because the other parts of speech being for the most part finite and numerable, are more easy to be Learned and observed, but these two being infinite and innumerable, are harder to be knowne and remembred. For thy more facility in discerning of all, both small and great, signe and substance, make use of these few short notes.

1 A Noun is the compellation of a thing Substantiall or Accidentall, without any difference of Person, (whereby it is distinguished from a Pronounce) or time, (whereby it is differenced from a Verb.)

A Noun is two fold } Substantive.
Adjective.

Both which are infallibly discerned, by placing the word *Thing*, immediatly after it in thy minde: for if it be an Adjective, it will aptly stand after it in sentence.

But if a Substantive it will be senselesse.

A Noun Adjective hath two degrees of Comparison: the signes of the former being the Comparative, are *More*, or *Er*, in the end of the English of the Positive word, as *more hard*, *harder*. And the latter being the Superlative, are *most*, or *est* in the end of the English of the Positive word, as *most hard* or *hardest*, and so the word (*very*) unlesse it be prefixed to a Substantive, and then it is the English of, *ipse*.

A Pronoun is a part of speech, finite, the number wherof amounts to 64, and therefore they with their severall significations may easily be committed to memory.

A verb is knowne by his three fold signification, to *doe*, to *suffer*, and to *be*.

Participles like unto verbs, are Infinite, but they are reduced unto foure heads: two wherof, are known by their terminations in English and Latine, as a Participle of the present tense hath his English ending in *ing*; and his Latine in, *ans* or *ens*. A participle of the Præter tense hath his English ending in, *d*, *t*, or *n*, and sometimes in *ing*, being the Participle of a Deponent, and his Latine, in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*. The other are known by their Latine terminations and significations, as the first future ends in *tus*, and hath the Active or Active-like significations: the second in *ds*, and hath alwaies the passive.

An Adverbe is partly finite and partly infinite. So farre forth as it is infinite, it comes usuall of a Noun, and is known commonly by the English ending in *ly*; a few Adjectives being excepted, as *godly*, *holy*, *daily*, *unruly*, and is an Adverb of quality. So farre forth as it is finite and usuall (the number

ber being about (138) it may easily be learned.

A Conjunction is finite, the number whereof amounts to some, 71.

A Preposition is finite, the number whereof is about, 57.

Interjections as they are usuall are finite, the number of them being about 21. and therefore these three parts of speech may easily be learned,

2 When an English is to be made in Latine, first looke out the Principall verb: for the verb is as it were a King that ruleth all, the Cases are as it were the Subjects attending upon it. The nominative cometh before, and is sometimes set after; the Accusative commonly followeth the Verb, the other cases are governed. If there be more Verbs then one in a sentence, that is the principall Verb, which is neither the Infinitive Moode, nor hath before it a Relative, as, *that*, *who*, *whom*, *which*; nor any Adverbs of time, as *when*, *after that*, *untill*, *as long as*, *so soone as*, *whilest that*: nor any Conjunction copulative or disjunctive: nor being the first word of a sentence; nor any of these Conjunctions causalls, as *because*, *seeing that*, *so that*, *for as much as*; nor this Adversative *although*; nor any of these conditionalls, *if*, *but if*, *so that*; Nor any of the Exceptives *unlesse*, *but that*.

3 When ye have found the Verb, aske the question *who* or *what*? and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Nominative to the Verb. And after the same manner, ye shall finde out the Substantive to the Adjective, whether it be Noun, Pronoun or Participle.

The property of the Nominative Case is to come before the Verb personall: for a Verb impersonall will

will admit of no Nominative.

The Nominative case may come after the Verb in these foure expressions. 1 When a Verb is of the Imperative Moode and second person, as *Read thou, Read yee.* 2 When a question is asked, as, *Readest thou?* 3 When the signes, *it*, or *there*, are used, as *it is my booke, there came one to mee.* 4 When we meet with a Verb substantive, or with any Verb of the like sort, which will have a Nominative case on both sides, as *Correction is Instruction.*

The Genitive case is commonly known by this token, *of*; and answereth to this question, *whose or whereof.*

Of, immediately after a Substantive, and sometimes an Adjective, and in the same clause, cannot be placed after the Verb, or any other word with the safety of the sense is commonly the signe of the Genitive case.

Of, is not alwaies, nor only the signe of the Genitive case. 1 Not alwaies,

1 Because after Adjectives signifying *likeuesse* and *measure*; after Verbs signifying *Esteeming* and *Want*; after the English of *Misereor*, *Misereor*, *Misereco*, to pity, *reminscor*, *memini*, and *recordor* to remember, *obliviscor* to forget, and *Potior* to obtaine sometimes it looseth his signe.

2 Because it being put by apposition, and after Adjectives in the Neuter gender put Substantively, and after Adverbs of *Place*, *Time*, and *Quantity*, alwaies looseth its signe.

3 *Of*, after the english of, *Cæter*, *Reliquus* the rest, and *medius* the middle, is a part of their signification, and not a signe of a case, and so sometimes after Gerunds.

4 *Of*, after a passive signification, is sometimes a signe of the Dative of the *doer*, and sometimes of a Gerund in *Di*, and Adjectives Possessives.

5 Because after Verbs signifying *Asking* and *admonishing*, and after the English of the Verb *Consulo* to aske counsell of, *Queror* to complaine of, *Despero* to despaire of, and *Admitto* to admit of: also after Verbs of offering it is part of their signification, governing an Accusative case, and noe signe.

6 *Of*, after the praise and dispraise of a thing sometimes is the signe of the Ablative case. After *Opus* and *Usus* signifying neede, is alwaies the signe of the Ablative case.

7 After Adjectives signifying *plenty* & *want*, and the English of the Adjectives *Dignus*, *Indignus*, *of*, is sometimes the signe of the Ablative case.

8 After Verbs signifying *unfolding*, and *want*, *of*, oftentimes is the signe of the Ablative case, it is also the signification of the prepositions, *a*, or *ab*, with the Ablative case of the Agent; and *e*, or *ex*, with the Ablative case of the *matter*; and *de*, *e*, *ex*, with the Ablative case of any other Verb, or participle, and *de*, after these Substantives, *Mentio* mention, *locutio*, *loquela*, speaking; *Colloquium*, taking; and *querela*, complaint; and before the Subject of a Booke, as *Ovid* of the art of loving, *Tullius* of Duties, and *de*, *e*, *ex*, before the place or pedigree of a man.

2 Not only, 1 Because (*at*) before the proper name of a place of the first or second Declension, and singular number, is alwaies a signe of the Genitive case.

2 After Adjectives signifying *likeuesse*, *unlikeuesse*, *community* or *propriety*, and after this word (*belongeth*) the English of *Refert* and *Interest*, and
(like)

(like) the English of *instar*: (to) sometimes is a signe of the Genitive case.

3 After Verbs governing a Genitive case by *Synecdoche* (*in*) is a signe thereof, and sometimes after Adjectives signifying skill.

The Dative is knowne by this token (*to*) and answers to the question *to whom*, or *to what*? *To*, is not alwaies nor only the signe of the Dative case,

1 Not alwaies. 1 Because sometimes it is the signe of the Genitive case, as aforesaid. It is also the signe of the Infinitive moode, and Supines: sometimes also the signification of the preposition, *Ad*, before Gerunds in, *Dum*, and their Gerundivall voices; and before the Accusative case after Adjectives signifying Profit and disprofit, and after this word (*belongeth*) the English of these words, *Attinet*, *Pertinet*, *Spetta*, and sometimes a Verbe of comparing, and sometimes when addition is implied, and after Verbs and Participles signifying motion, moving to a place. Most commonly (I say) for sometimes the Poets have a Dative case after such Verbs.

2 Because after Verbs signifying Profit or Disprofit, Promising, Paying, Commanding, Trusting, Obeying, Resisting, and many compounds, the signe (*to*) is either omitted, or the signification of the Preposition, *ad*, is set before the Dative case.

3 Not only, 1, Because, *of*, is the signe of the Dative case after a Passive signification.

2 For, after many Verbs is the signe of the Dative Case.

3 From, after Verbs signifying receiving, taking away, distance.

4 With, after Verbs signifying mixture, anger, and

and after the Greekes contention.

The Property of the Accusative case is to follow the Verb, and answereth to this question *whom* or *what*: so that every word answering to this question, *whom* or *what*? is the Accusative case; unless the Verb doe properly governe another case.

The Accusative case sometimes cometh before the Verb. 1. When it hath the signe (*that*) immediately going before it. 2. When it is the Accusative case of the Relative, Interrogative, or Indefinite, because of what case soever they be, the Relative and Interrogative alwaies, and the Indefinite for the most part, are placed and expounded before the Verb, and then we say they are rather governed of the Verb, then follow it by the same rule. When the Relative and Interrogative come before the Infinitive Moode, they are expressed without the signe (*that*) which is plainly discovered by turning them into the Pronoun Article of the same case.

The Vocative case is knowne by the signe, *O*.

There be 10, signes of the Ablative case, *from*, *in*, *of*, *on*, *by*, *with*, *at*, *through*, *for*, and *then*, after the Comparative degree: of which the sixe latter, sometimes are directly, and by nature, signes of the Ablative case; but the foure former are not so, but indirectly and by consequence, so farre forth as the English of the prepositions serving to an Ablative case.

From, is not alwaies the signification of, *a*, *abs*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, and so the signe of the Ablative case, but sometimes the signe of the Genitive after the English of *Devius*, as (*equi Devius* swerving from right) of the Dative (as aforesaid) of the Accusative, after Verbs of concealing, as *nihil celabo tam fidum sodalem*, I will conceal nothing from so faithfull a companion.

It is not alwaies the signification of the *Præposition* in the Latine word, and so the signe of the Ablative case: but sometimes it is the signe of the Genitive, and the Accusative by Synecdoche, as *Deliras animi*, thou doatest in minde: *candet dentes* he is white in his teeth.

Of, is not alwaies the signification of the *Præpositions*, *a, ab, abs, de, e, ex*, after the English of *Pendeo* to depend, *Gigno* to get, *Fio* to be made, &c. and so a signe of the Ablative case, but sometimes, as afore said of the Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative without a *Præposition*.

On, is the signification of the *Præpositions*, *a, ab, abs, de, e, ex*, after the English of *pendeo, gigno* to beget, and Verbs of that kind, and thereby is made a signe of the Ablative case.

By, is sometimes a signe of the Ablative case, of the manner and instrument; it is also the signification of the *Præpositions*, *Per* and *Ex*, *a* or *ab*: with the Ablative case of the *doer*.

With, is sometimes a signe of the Ablative case, of the manner of instrument. It is the signification of the *Præpositions* *Apud* and *Cum*: Also when it noteth Society. Sometimes the signe of the Dative, as afore said, and the Accusative after the English of the Verb *Consulo* to consult.

The Ablative Cases of the manner and instrument, are distinguished this way.

The Ablative case of the instrument, noteth (for the most part) a thing corporeall, visible, and materiall; the Ablative case of the manner (for the most part) noteth a thing incorporeall, invisible and immateriall.

At, is the signe of the Ablative case of the cause, some-

times the signification of the *Præpositions* *Ad* and *Apud*. It is also the signe of the Genitive (as afore said) and parcell of the significacions of these Verbs, *Admiror* I wonder at, *Latro* I barke at, *Rideo* I laugh at, governing an Accusative case.

Through, is the signe of the Ablative case, of the cause, sometimes the signification of the *Præposition* *Per*.

For, is the signe of the Ablative case, of the cause; and the signification of the *Præpositions*, *In, Ad, Pro, Propter*: and of the Dative case (as afore said) in the beginning of a Sentence, it is the English of a Conjunction causall: it is also parcell of the signification of these Verbs, *Expecto* I looke for; *Spero* I hope for; *Oporio* I stay for; *Accerso, Arcesso* I send for; *Curo* I care for; *Investigo* I seeke for, &c. governing an Accusative case.

Then, is a signe of an Ablative case only after a comparative degree, after which if there be none, it is the English of the Adverb of time *Tam*, or the conjunction *Quam*.

As the Cases and their signes, so the significacions of the Verbs, and the signes thereof, the signes of the Moods and Tenses are exactly to be known.

The signification of every Verb, whether it be Personall or Impersonall, compleat or defective, Regular or Irregular, Simple or Compound, Primitive or Derivative, Active, Passive, Neuter, Depoent, Neuter-active, or Neuter-passive, may be reduced to these three Active, Passive and Neutrall.

Doe, doest, or Est, doth or est, did or didst, immediately coming before the English of a Verb, are commonly signes of a true Active signification, but the infallible signe is that it cannot be turned into the Passive.

Am, art, is, are, was, were, bin, bee, immediately coming before the English of a Verb, are commonly the signes of a true Passive signification: But there be three infallible signes thereof. Two immediately after the English of a Verb, as principally and frequently, *of* and *by* sometimes having the case of the Agent annexed to them, otherwise the latter may sometime be the signe of the instrument, as in this saying (*Of God we are sustained by fooode*) and the former sometimes the signe of the cause, that the Verb properly governes, as *thou shalt be deprived of this burden*. The third is that it may be turned into the Active; for Active and Passive are Relatives by nature, the one cannot subsist or have any denomination without the other, and they are reciprocally convertible.

The Neutrall is two fold, either 'active-like, as *Curo* I run; or Passive like, as *Egrotō* I am sick when it is Active-like, it hath the signes of the active, when Passive-like, the signes of the Passive; but the infallible signe is, that it can never be turned into a true passive forme.

The signes of the Moodes are these.

The signe of the Indicative Moode is, that it hath no signe, it only shewes and barely affirms. The signe of the Imperative mood is *bidding* and *commanding*, and sometimes *let*.

The signe of the Oprative Moode is an Adverb of *wishing*.

The signes of the Potentiall Moode are, *May, can, might, could, would, should, or ought*.

The signe of the Subjunctive Moode, is a *Conjunction*, and sometime an *Adverb*.

When

When a Verb commeth immediately after the English of these words, being not Interrogatives or Relatives, as *qui que quod, quis quid, who or what, quantum, how great*, (if *tantum*, so great, goe not before) *qualis*, what an one (if *talis* such an one, goe not before) *quemadmodum, quia* how, *Cur, quomobrem*, why, wherefore; *Uter, num, nunquid*, and *ne* at the end of a word, whether, *quorsum*, to what end, *ubi* where; *quod* whether, *unde* from whence, it must be put in the Subjunctive Moode allwaies, subjoynd to another Verb going before, set downe or understood, consider who thou art. *Qui sis consideras*; see what sweetnesse is in thee, *Vide quanta sit in te suavitas*.

The infinitive moode is knowne commonly by the signe, *to*.

The signes of the Tenses in both Active and Passive voice, are such as you may finde in its due place in the Grammer, where the Tenses are described.

Many Nominatives singular having a conjunction copulative coming between them, and sometimes one Nominative, and the Ablative with the Preposition *Cum*, figuratively will have a Verb. Plurall, which Verb plurall shall agree with the Nominative of the most worthy Person. Where note, that the first person is more worthy then the second, the second more worthy then the third.

And that the Nominative of the first or second Person is very seldome expressed unlesse for distinction sake, as *Ego peccavi* I have sinned, *Ego selestareggi* I have done wickedly, *sed istos oves quid fecerunt?* but these sheepe, what have they done. *Por damna estis*, yee have condemned: or for vehemency sake, as *tu dominus*, thou shalt be my Lord; *Tu vir*, thou

thou shalt be my husband; *tu vñhi frater eris*, thou shalt be my brother: and that the nominative case of the third person in Verbs, whose significations belong only to men, is often understood, as *Est heis*, *Fertur* it is reported, *Dicunt*, *Atunt*, *Ferunt*, they say, *Predicant*, *clamitant*, they noise, &c.

7 When a Verb cometh between two Nominatives of diverse numbers, the Verb may indifferently but figuratively accord with either of them, so that they be both one person, as the falling out of lovers is the renewing of love.

8 Many Substantives singular having a conjunction copulative coming between them, figuratively will have an Adjective plurall; which Adjective plurall shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy gender, as *Rex & Regina beati*, *Cathys & Annum* suet in fornace probati, *Leges & plebs*, *Cito sunt violatae*. Where note that the Masculine gender is more worthy then the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy then the Neuter, unless in things not apt to have life, wherein the Neuter is most worthy; in so much that the Adjective is put in the Neuter gender, although the Substantive be Masculine or Feminine, and none of them the Neuter: When a sentence or a clause goeth before, the Adjective shall be put in the Neuter gender; and if two or more, then it shall be put in the plurall number.

Adjectives which have a double termination in the Ablative case, are not promiscuously to be used, but commonly the former, *e*, is to be joyned with the Masculine or Feminine, and the latter, *i*, with the Neuter.

9 When there cometh no nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Antecedent substantive

the which the Relative rehearseth, or the Relative itself put Substantively in the Neuter Gender, shall be the nominative case to the Verb: but if otherwise it shall be governed of the Verb, or of another word in the same sentence, which rules the Interrogatives and Indefinites doe follow.

10 When a Relative cometh between two Substantives of diverse genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them, as *homines tuentur illum* *gloriam*, *quē vel qui*, *terra dicitur*.

11 When the English of the word, *res*, is put with an Adjective, whether Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, you may put away, *res*, and put the Adjective in the Neuter gender, like a Substantive, and being so put, it may be the Substantive to the Adjective; and some time, when it hath not the English of the word, *res*, it is put Substantively in the neuter gender, as *Multum lucri*, *Id operis*, *Quantum negotii*, *Abundum est mihi*.

12 When a question is asked the answer in Latine must be made by the same case of a Noun, Pronoun or Participle; and by the same tense of the Verb, that the question is asked by, as *Cujus est haec uensa? Vicini*. *Quid agitur in ludo literario? Studetur*. Except the question be asked by *cujus* *cujus* *cujum*, and the answer made by another word, that is not a possessive, as *Cuja est sententia? Cicronis*; or by a word that may governe diverse cases, as *Quantumvisi librum? parvo*. Or except the answer be made by one of these, or any other possessive, *meus*, *tua*, *sua*, *noſter*, *veſter*, as *cujus est domus? non ueſtra ſed noſtra*.

13 A Noun or a Pronoun Substantive, joyned with a Participle expreſſed or underſtood (which is

alwaies *existens*) and having no word whereof it may be governed, is put in the Ablative case absolute, as *Rege veniente hostes fugerunt, me duce vinces.*

14 When two Verbs come together without any nominative case betweene them, the latter shall be the Infinitive moode, as *Cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

15 When the English of the Infinitive moode (that hath Gerunds) cometh after any of these Nounes Substantives, *Desire, Time, Leave, &c.* it shall be made in the Gerund in *Di*, as *studium videndi*, a desire to see, *Licentia Nubendi*, leave to be married &c. and likewise after certaine Adjectives, as *Cupidus videndi*, desirous to see, *certus eundi*, sure to goe.

16 The English of the same Infinitive moode, coming after such words as will admit of the signe for to be made by the Preposition *ab*, or *propter*; or the signe *to*, to be made by the Preposition, *ad*; as likewise a Verb of *motion*, or these words, *Natus borne, Commodus, Utilis*, profitable; *Incommodus, Inutilis* unprofitable. *Aptus, Idoneus* fit, and it may be made by the Gerund in, *Dum*.

17 When you have this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, it may be made either by *Oportet, debet*, or a Participle of the future in *du*, with the Dative of the *Agent*, as *Oportet me abire* I must goe hence; *Succumbere debet* he ought to yeeld, *Orandum est mihi*, I must pray.

18 Nounes that betoken *part*, or *continuance* of *time*; or *space of place*, may be put in the Accusative case, with the preposition expressed or understood.

19 The proper name of a place, having the signe, *at*, immediately going before it, shall be put in the Genitive case, so that it be of the first or second declen-

son,

sion, and singular number: but if it be the plural only, it shall be put in the Dative or Ablative.

20 In translating of English we observe diverse (*That's*) foure whereof are words by themselves, as *That* a Relative, *That* a Conjunction, *That* a Demonstrative, and *That* a signe of an Accusative case before an Infinitive moode.

1 *That*, is a Relative when it may be turned into the English *who* or *which*.

2 *That*, is a Conjunction, when it is the English of *quod* or *ut*: It is the English of *ut*, when it comes after, *so*, or *such*, when it implies an end, when it comes after the English of *Fac* see thou, or *Fit* it comes to passe, or a Verb of intreating or commanding. It is the English of *Quod*, when it comes after any other Verb, and specially when it comes after the English of *Nihil est* there is no cause, or *quid est*, what is the cause.

3 *That*, is a Demonstrative when it is put with his Substantive for demonstration sake, as *that man, that woman*.

4 *That*, is a signe of an Accusative case before an Infinitive Moode, when it comes after any other Verb, besides these that are afore mentioned, and may be resolved into the conjunction *Quod*; and the rest thereof are part of the significations of other words, as *Quo* to the intent that, *Quin* but that, *postquam* or *post* for *postquam* after that, *quod* in that, *propterea quod* because, or *propterea quod* besides that, and *cum, quando, quandoquidem, siquidem* seeing that, which *That's* may be known by the signification prefixed to them.

21 *But*, when it is a Copulative, coming after a negative, is not the English of *Sed*, but *nisi* or *preterquam*.

terquam, and when it comes after the word *cannot*, it is the English of *non*; as *non possum non mirari*, I cannot but wonder.

22 These words, *Himselfe* and *Themselves* are often set after the verb, as if it were the Accusative case, when as indeed they are the nominative, as he found out the Musick *himselfe*: that is, he himselfe found out Musick: they not only used these speeches themselves, (i.) they themselves not only used.

23 When, *Notwithstanding*, goes before, and yet comes after, it must be made by *quavis*, or *quamquam*.

24 The English of the Infinitive moode of the Passive voice, coming after the English of the Verb *Sum*, in any person is usually to be made by the Participle of the Future in *dum*.

25 To see, or any such like expression after a verb of Motion, may be made in Latine seaven ways.

1 By the Infinitive moode poetically, as *eo videre*. I goe to see. 2 By the Subjunctive moode, as *eo ut videam*. 3 By the Gerund in *di*, as *eo videndi causa*. 4 By the Gerund in *dum*, as *eo Videndum*. 5 By the Adjective made of the Gerund, as *eo ad videndos illos*. 6 By the first supine, as *eo Visum*. 7 By the Participle of the Future in *rus*, as *eo visurus*.

26 In such like expressions as these, *the more cruel the more terrible*, it must be made by these correspondent Adverbs, *quo eo, tanto quanto*, and the Comparative degree: as *quo vel quanto crudelior, eo vel tanto terribilior*.

27 In such like English expressions as these (as for mee) it must be made in Latine by the Relative *quod*, and any of these Verbs, *Attinet, Pertinet, Spectat*.

28 When (as much) is in the clause afore going, and (as) in the clause next following, the first must be changed into *so much*, and be made by *Tantum* as in this example, *As much as we to regard our deliverance from dangers, as the collation of wealth and dignity upon our selves*.

29 The English word (better) put without a Substantive, and not coming after the English of *Sum*, is an Adverb; so the word *most*, put without a Substantive is the English of *Maxime*.

30 This word (*being*) doth imply foure things.

1 It is a signe of a case put by apposition in common nouns, as *opes irritamenta malorum*, riches being the inticements, &c. 2 Of an Adjective either Noun or Participle, as *dignus* being worthy, *doctus* being taught. 3 Of an Ablative case put absolute, severally as *Augusto imperante*, Augustus being Emperour; or joyntly with the Ablative case put by apposition, as *me duce*, I being Captaine. 4 Of a Gerund which is very seldom) which hath the Passive signification, as *timor vapnlandi* the feare of being beaten: it may easily be discerned by the sence of the place, to which of these foure heads any may be referred.

31 Every word ending in *ing* (*being*, only excepted) is either a Verball Substantive, or some other, as a Gerund or a Participle, which distinctly are thus discerned. If it be a Verball Substantive, or some other, it will admit of the signes (*a*) or (*the*) before it. If a Participle it is without signe.

32 *How*, præfixed before an Adjective is alwaies *quam*.

33 *Vocatus* or *Exsistens*, coming between two Substantives doth not hinder apposition, as *Cicero cal-*

led the Orator, *Midas being King.*

34 When you have *which, who, or whom*, you must looke backward for the antecedent Substantive, which the Relative rehearseth, and forward for the Verb, which it either goes before, or is governed of.

35 *To, or for*, after the English of *Eſt*, or an Adjective, are commonly the signes of a Dative case.

36 *For*, if it be a Præposition implying the cause, is either *pro*, or *prater*, and after taking or changing, *pro*.

37 *Such*, before an Adjective, is made by *tam*, and not by *talis*.

38 *Of*, after *Propter*, is part of its signification, as *propter hanc rem*, by reason of this thing.

39 *It becometh*, is ambiguous. It is the English of *fit*, an intransitive, and *decer* a transitive.

43 The signe of the Infinitive moode implying an end, may be made better by the Subjunctive moode, as *Bonofus did quaffe and drinke to the Embassadors of purpose to make them drunke.*

41 *Having*, immediately before the English of the Participle of the præter tense, is a signe of the Accusative case governed of it by *synecdoche*, as *sultum latua*, having his side underpropped.

42 *Him or his, Them or theirs*, when there is no reciprocation or reflection, must be made in Latine by the oblique cases of *Is, Ille*, and sometimes *ipse*.

Reciprocation is when the Reciprocall Pronoun, reflects the action of the Verb upon it selfe, as upon the Agent, as *Pater amavit filium suum (i.) patri qui amavit.*

Reciprocation is made only in the continuance of the third person; the first or second cannot be intermixed with it, as we cannot say *Ego fui secum, sed*

cum

tum eo, nor tu novisti fratrem suum fed ejus.

When the Possessor works upon the thing possessed, and the possessed upon the possessor, the possessive *Suus*, is used, as *Homo perdit sua bona, & sua bona perdidit hominem.*

In compound reciprocation (*i.*) such as is made with many verbs, when the action of the Verb following is reflected upon the Person of the Verb foregoing, it is expressed by *Sui*, as *Cæsar rogat me ut ad se veniam (i.) Cæsarem rogantem. Rogat me ut sibi ignoscam (i.) sibi roganti.*

In the Construction of two Verbs, which the Action of the latter passeth upon the person of the former, the Possessive *Suus* is used, as *Rogat me ut suum (id est, ejus ipsius qui rogat) restituam siltum.*

If English Authors would adde (*selfe*) to (*him*) and (*owne*) to (*his*) then the Reciprocall Pronounes might easily be discerned, and so accordingly used in making of Latine: but the addition of these two words being often omitted, these rules are to be used to distinguish them from the oblique cases of *is, ille*, and sometimes *ipse*.

43 Two common substantives coming together, having the signe (*being*) placed betwixt them, are put in the same case by position, as the *Drones being a sluggish cattell. My Father loved me being a child* But many proper nounes Substantives, may be put in the same case by apposition, without the signe *being*, as *Marcus, Tullius, Cicero.*

44 An Active Participle in English, may be better made by the Passive Participle in Latine, the Substantive with which it agreeth, being put in the Absolute case absolute, as *Hearing this they fled, not hoc audiens, but hoc audito fugerunt.*

Whatsoever

Whatsoever English expression comes not within the compasse of the rules of these directions, it must be unfolded and explained, and then the difficulty and ambiguity either will easily be removed, or will aptly fall under one of these rules, as for example, *He was one of Adrastus his chariot horses*, this knot must be thus untied, *He was one of the Horses of the Chariot of Adrastus.*

Prosodia,



PROSODIA.

TO treat of *Feet, Meeters and Verses* belongs to *Poetry*, not to *Grammar*, for without the knowledge of them, the pure Latine speech may be acquired: neither is writing verses the end of *Prosodie*, but right pronunciation, which is much furthered by the knowledge of the *quantity of Syllables*. Now because the knowledge of the quantity of Syllables is the foundation of Poetry, and Poetry the approbation of the knowledge of the quantity of Syllables, it will not be amiss to touch them both together: partly that youth may be taught the beginnings of Poetry, and partly that the quantity of Syllables may be approved, by the authority of the Poets: so that it be remembered and acknowledged, that *Verseifying* is not of the essence of *Grammar*.

First of the quantity of Syllables: for of Syllables are made *Feete*, of *Feete Verses*.

Quantity or time is the measure of pronouncing a Syllable. In which respect a Syllable is said to be three fold, Long, Short and Commune.

If thou desirest to know whether a Syllable be Long or Short, thou must consider what Syllable of the Foote it is. If thou desirest to know the reason why it is long or short, thou must observe what Syllable of the word it is. In which regard, a Syllable is said to be three fold, First, Middle, Last, and every Syllable is said to be middle save the first and the last.

Dicite *Priores* Respice laeten. and in possessives, as
Æneia nutrix. *Rhodopeius Orpheus*.

2 Derivatives have the same quantity with their Primitives, as *amicus* of *amo*, *amicitia* of *amicus*, *felici* of *felix*, *felicitas* of *felici*, *fidelis* of *fides*, *fidelitas* of *fidelis*, *fides* of *fio*, *præstiturus* of *præstitum*, *resistatus* of *resistum*. A few words are excepted, which being derived of short words are made long, as *Vox vocis* a *voco*. *Lex legis* a *lêgo*. *Rex regis* a *re-gō*. *Sēdes* a *sēdo*. *Lūcundus* a *jūvo*. *Iūniora* *jūveniu*. *Feriz* of *ferio*. *Tāgula* of *têgo*. *Mācero* of *mācer*. *Hūmanus* of *hōmo*. *Vōmer* of *vōmo*. *Pēdor* of *pēde*. *Penuria* of *pēnus*, *Sēcūsus* of *sēcus*. *Suspēctio* of *supicor*, *lātēra* of *lātēo*, *nōnies* of *nōvem*; *dēctes* of *dēcem*, *jūgerum* of *jūgum*, *lemūrie* of *lemūres*, *stāturus* of *stātor*, *stāmen* of *stātu*. A few words on the contrary, which being derived of long words, are made short, as *dux dūcis* a *dūco*, *dīcax* of *dīco*, *fīdes* of *fīo*, *ārena ārista* of *āreo*, *pōsui* of *pōno*, *gēnus* of *gigno*, *frāgor frāgilis* a *frāngo*, *nōta* of *notū*, *nāto* of *nātū*, *dīffertus* of *dīffere*, *sōpor* of *sōpio*, *sāgax* of *sāpio*, *cōma* of *cōmo*, *vāricosus* of *vārior*, *lūcēra* of *lūceō*, *quāssillus* of *quālus*, *pāgella* of *pāgina*, *sōlūtum* of *sōlvi*, *vōlūtum* of *vōlvi*, *agnitum* of *agnōvi*, *cognitum* of *cognōvi*.

Derivative Adjectives in *ius*, have the last Syllable save one long, as *clandestīnus*, *matutīnus*, *vesperīnus*, &c. Except *diutīnus*, *crasīnus*, *prīstīnus*, *perendīnus*, *honorīnus*, *serotīnus*, *oleagīnus*, *fagīnus*, and other adjectives which come of the greeks; *chrysallīnus*, *myrrhīnus*, *hyacinthīnus*, *adamantīnus*, &c.

Derivative Adjectives in *orus*, *ofus*, and adverbs in *tim*, have the last save one long; as *canōrus*, *vi-*
nōsus

osus, *virītim*, except *affīrim* and *perpētītim* short, and *statim* doubtful.

Diminutives in *ulus*, *ola*, *otum*, and *ulum*, *ulo*, *ulum*, also verbs in *ilui*, and *bilui*, and Adverbs in *itum*, have the last save one short, as *filiolus*, *filiola*, *filiolam*; *servulus* *servula* *servulum*; *penſili*, *ſtebiliti*, *funditus*, *penitus*.

Desideratives have the middle syllable short, as *ſuſurio*, *parturio*, except *ſcaturio*.

Every præterperfect tense ending in *vi*, or *ſi*, have the last save one long, as *amavi*, *perivi*, *diviſi*.

Rimus and *ritus* in the præterperfect tense short, in the Future tense long.

All Supines above two syllables have the middle long, as *amatum*, *peritum*, *diviſum*, *ſolutum*, *indutum*. Except supines in *itum*, whose præterperfect tense end not in *vi*, as *genitum*, *venditum*, *mouitum*, &c.

3 Authority, being the testimony and warrant of the most approved Poets, which is the most profitable and surest way of all: for in words above two syllables, when as the quantity of the last syllable save one, is known neither by the increase of the noun, nor by the analogy of the conjugation, nor the quantity of other middle syllables by derivation and composition, nor any other way, we presently fly unto authority, as our last, surest, and safest refuge.

The waies that respect the first syllable only, are two, Præposition and Rule.

1 A præposition in composition retains his quantity, as *traduce*, unless Position hinder, as *addo*, *reſticio*, or a vowel follow, as *dehiſcens*, *præuſus*.

Am, is long by position, unless it be changed into, *an*,

an, and a vowel as *anhelo*.

Di, is made long, except in *dirimo*, and *disertus*.

Con, also, unless it loose his *n*, a vowel following, as *coarguo*, *coacervo*, or change his *n*, into *m*, as *comedo*: for the ancients were wont to make *m*, in the end short, Eclipsis being omitted, which is yet retained, as *circumago*, *circumeco*.

Re, is short, unless in *resert*, which (as some will have it) is compounded of the noun *re*, not of the Preposition.

Pro, also is long, except in these, *Procello*, *procella*, *profugus*, *protervus*, *pronepos*, *profanus*, *profundus*, *profici*, *cor*, *profari*, *profugio*, *profecto*, *profectus*. But these *procumbo*, *procuro*, *profundo*, *propello*, *propulso*, *propago*, whether noun or verb, have the first Syllable common. Greek words compounded with *pro* are short, as *Propheta*, *prologus*; *Prometheus*; but *pro* in *propino* is common.

§ Rule. Every Praeterperfect tense and supine of two syllables, hath the former long, as *legi*, *emi*, *la-sum*, *motum*, except *sidi* of *sindo*, *bibi*, *dedi*, *sidi*, *sieti*, *tuli*, and *quiritum*, *situm*, *litum*, *itum*, *rutum*, *ratum*, *datum*, *satum*, and *citum* of *cicio*, *cies*: for *citum* of *cio*, *ciu*, of the fourth conjugation, hath the former long. Verbs doubling the first syllable of the praeterperfect tense, have the first syllable likewise short, as *pēpendi*, *rerendi*, *tōrendi*, *mōmordi*, *pepedi*, *tutudi*, *seseli*, *tegi*, *pupugi*, *didici*. &c.

Those Rules that pertain to the middle syllable only, are

¶ Composition in those words only that are compounded with prepositions of three syllables, for a preposition according to his notation must be set before, which makes the first syllable of the simple word

word to be middle in the compound.

In Decomposition a preposition is made the middle, as *audetibatur*, *inevitabili*, *inextorabili*, *trepidabili*. Compounds of this sort also doe follow the quantity of their simples, as *Potens* *impotens*, *solus* *consolus*, *cado* *excido*, *cado* *excido*, *quero* *nequero*, except *sanctus*, *prohūda* a *sub*, *deserto*, *pejoro* a *jūro*, *perfido* a *fidus*.

2 The increase of the noun: those of the second speciall rule, have the last syllable save one long, as *memoria*, *virtus* *virtutis*, those of the third have the last syllable save one short, as *pet* *pili*, *sanguis* *sanguinis*.

3 The Analogy of the conjugation, *a*, in the first, *i*, in the second, *i*, in the fourth, are long, as *amare*, *ducere*, *audire*, *e*, in the third short, as *legere*, *legere*. Except *do*, and his compounds, when they are of the first conjugation, as *dāmus*, *circundāmus*, *dābis*, *circundābis*, *dāre*, *circundāre*.

Rules particular to the last syllable only.

Words ending in *a*, are long, as *amā*, *comitā*, *regē*. Except *eiā*, *inā*, *quā*. Likewise all cases in *a*, except vocatives in *a*, of Greek words in *u*, as *Thoma*, and the Ablative case of the first declension, as *amā*. Numerals, in *ginta*, having the end more usually long, as *triginta*, *quadraginta*. Words ending in *b*, *dj*, *ab*, *ab*, *ad*, *asus*, except Hebrew words in *b*, and *d*, which are long, as *labib*, *lob*, *David*. Words ending in *i*, are long, as *ac*, *se*, *hic*, the adverb. But two words in *i*, are always short, as

nec, donec: and two also common, as *fac*, the Pronoun *hic*, and this neuter *hoc*, so that it be not the Ablative case. Words in *e*, are short, as *mare, scribe, lege*: all nouns of the first Declension are excepted, as *diē, fidē*, together with the Adverbs thereof compounded, as *hodiē, quotidie, pridie, postridie, quare, &c.* also *fame*: and the second persons singular of the Imperatives of the Active forme of the second conjugation, as *docē, manē*, words of one syllable in *e*, are long, as *me, re, se*, except *que, ne, ve*, enclitic conjugations, and syllabicall adjections, as *te, pre*, as *hiscē, tunc, tuoptē*. Adverbs derived of Adjectives of the second declension, have *e*, long, as *pulchrē, doctē, valdē*, to which are added *fermē, ferē, and ohe*, but *benē* and *malē* are altogether short. Lastly, those which come of Greeke words written with *α*, are long by nature, as *lethē, anchisē, cetē, Tempē*. Words ending in *i*, are long, as *domini; magistri, amari, doceri*; Except *mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi*, which are common, but *visi* and *quasi* are short, of which sort also are the Dative and Vocative cases of the Greekes, whose Genitive singular ends in *os*, as *huic Palladi, Phillidi, Minoidi; & Amarylli, Atexi, Daphni*. Words ending in *i*, are short, as *animal, mel, pugil, consul*, except *sal, sol*, and *nil*, contracted of *nihil*, and some hebrew words, as *Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, Daniel*. Words ending in *n*, are long, as *Pean, quin, non, Demon*: except *forfan, forsit, an, tamen, attamen*, in with his compounds as *exin, subin, dein, proin*: to which are added those that suffer Apocopen, as *audin', nemon', nostin'*. Likewise nouns in *en*, whose Genitive case hath *in*, short, as *carmen, crimen, peccen, ribicen, tibicin*: Greeke nouns also in *on*, written with *ισ*

de *o*, as *Ilion, Pelion, Cautasōn, Pylon*, some also in *in*, or *yn*, as *Alexin, Ilyn*: in *an* also, of nominatives in *a*, as nominative *Iphigenia, & Egina*, Accusative, *Iphigenian, & Eginan*: for in *an*, of nominatives in *as*, are long, as Nominative *Aeneas, Marfias*; Accusative *Aeneā, Marfian*: Words ending in *o*, are common, as *amo, virgo, porro, docendo, legendo, cundo, &c.* except the oblique cases in *o*, which are alwaies long, as *domino, servo, damno*: and adverbs derived of Adjectives, as *tantū, quantū, liquidū, falsū, ed*, with his compounds, *adē, idē, &c.* Except *seculū, mūtū, crebrū, serū*, which are common, and *modū, quomodū, citū*, which are short. *Ambo, duo, ego, homo, scio, nescio, imo, idic*, are scarce read long. Words of one syllable in *o*, are long, as *do, fo*, as also *ergō* for *causā*, also Greeke words written with great *o*, as *Sappho, Dido, Androgeo, Apollo, Atro*. Except those that are made of Greeke words in *on*, as, being cast away, as *Plasō, Legō*. Words ending in *r*, are short, as *Casar, torcular, per, vir, uxor, turtur*: but *far, lar, nar, ver, fur, cur, and par*, with his compounds, as *compar, impar, dispar*, are long. Greeke words also in *er*, written by them with *r*, as *aer, crater, character, ether, soter*; except *pater, mater*, which with the Latines have the last short. Words ending in *as*, are long, as *amas, musas, majestas, bonitas*, except those whose genitive case singular makes *adis*, as *vas vadis, Pallas palladis*; and the Accusative plural of Greeke nouns of the third declension, as *heros herois, Hector Hectoris*, accusative plural *heras, Hectoras*. Words ending in *es*, are long, as *Anchises, sedes, doces, patres*. Nouns in *es*, of the third declension, which make short the last syllable save one of the Genitive increasing, are

Accepted, as *viket, feges, dives*, but *aries, abies, pories, ceres*, and *pes*, together with the compounds *tripes, quadrupes*, are long. *Es* also of *sum*, together with his compounds is short, as *potes, edes, prodes, obis*, to which *penes* may be added, together with neuters, and nominatives plurall of the Greeks, as *Hippomenes, Sacoetbes, Cyclops, Naiades*. Words ending in, *u*, are short, as *Parus, panu, trifidus, hilaris*, except obliques in, *u*, as *Musis, dominiu, templu, &c.* which are alwayes long. Likewise nominatives in *u*, making long the last syllable save one of the Genitive increasing, as *sammis, salamis, genitive sammis, salaminis*. Adde to these words in *u*, which come of Greke words in *eu*, as *Simais, Pirais*, and the Adverbs *foris* and *gratu*. All monosyllables in, *u*, are long, as *vis, lis, &c.* Except, *u*, and *qui*, nominatives, and *hu*. To these are added the second persons singular of the present tense, of the Indicative moode, of Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, as *audis, garris*. Likewise *vesti* and *sis*, with his compounds. Futures of the Subjunctive moode in, *ris*, are common, as *Is, mihi dives eris, si causas egeris, inquit. Marr' Da mihi te placidum, dederis in carmine vites. Quid*. Words ending in *os*, are long, as *homo, nepos, dominos, servos*. Except *compos, impos, ossis*, and Greeke words written with little *o*, as *Deos, chaos Pallados, Phylidos*. Words ending in *us*, are short, as *famulus, regius, tempus, amamus*; Nounes making long the last syllable save one of the Genitive case encreasing, are excepted, as *Salus, tellus*, genitive *Salutis, telluris*: all words in *us*, of the fourth declension are long, except the nominative and Vocative singular, and dative and Ablative plurall, as *hujus manus, hec manus, has manus, 6 manus*

manus. To these are added words of one syllable, as *arus, mus, sus*. Also words in *us*, that are made of Greeke nounes, written with the diphthong *ou*, as *Panthus, Melampus, Sapphus, Chus*, except *Oedipus* and *Polypus* of the second declension. All words in *y*, are long, as *manu, genu, amatu, diu*. words ending in, *y*, are short, as *Moly, Tiphys*.

Of Feet pertaining to a Verse.

A Foot is the setting together of two syllables or more, according to the observation of the quantity thereof. Feet (so farre as we intend to speak of here) are of two sorts. *Dissyllable Spondeus*, as *Virtus, Pyrrichius*, as, *Deus, Trocheus*, as, *panis, Iambus*, as *aman*. Trisyllable, *Dactylus*, as, *scribere, Anapestus*, as, *piscis, Tribrachius*, as *Dominus*. Feete being placed together in a just number and order doe make a Verse. A Verse is a speech made of a just and lawfull number of feet. He that will goe about to make a Verse, must first learne to measure it rightly by his feete, which men call Scanning. Scanning is the lawfull measuring of a Verse, into his severall feete.

Of the kinds of Verses.

The kinds of Verses that we are determined to handle in this place are these, *Hexameter, Pentameter, Asclepiade, Glyconicke, Sapphick, Phalaecian, Iambicke*.

An *Hexameter* consists of feete in number sixe, but in kinde two, of a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*, the first place

place doth peculiarly challenge to it selfe a Daſtyl foote, the sixth a Spondee, the rest of the places this foot or that at our liberty, as

Tyrñe tū pātūle rēcūbāns sub tēgmīne fagī. Virg.

A Spondee foote sometimes is found in the fifth place, as

Chārā Dēum Sōbōlēs, magnūm lōvis incēmētūm V.
The last syllable of every verse is common.

A Pentameter doth consist of a double Penthemimer, the former whereof doth comprehend two feet, Daſtyls, Spondeys or either of them, with a long syllable: the other also two feet, but altogether Daſtyls, as

Rēs ēst sollicitū plēnā timōris amor. Quid.

An Asclepiad consists of a Spondee, Daſtyl and a long syllable, and then of two daſtyls, as

Mecenas ātāvīs ēdītē rēgībūs. Hor.

A Glyconick consists of a Spondee and two Daſtyls, as *Sic tē Druā pōtēns Cyprē. Hor.*

A Sapphic consists of a Trochee, Spondee, Daſtyl, and then of two Trocheys. In this kind of Verse, after three verses is added an Adonicke, which consists of a Daſtyl and a Spondee, as

Intēgēr vitā, scēlērīquē parūs.

Nōn ēgēt mūrī iaculis, nec arcūs.

Nec venenātīs grāvīdā sēpātīs

Fūscē phāetrā. Hor.

A Phaleucian consists of Spondee, Daſtyl, and three Trocheys, as

Quod sīs effē vērīs, nūllūquē mālīs. Mart.

Sūmmum nec mētās diēm, nec optēs. Idem.

A pure Iambick Verse is that which consists only of Iambicks: but it receives in the odde places, both an Iambick, and a Spondee sometime also, but seldom

dome a Tribrack, or, Daſtyl, and an Anapæst. In the even places an Iambick, and sometimes a Tribracke, but not in the last feate. It is meete that it alwaies have two Iambicks: the odde places are first, third, fifth: the even places, second, fourth, sixth. This Verse is divided into two kindes, a Dimeter or Quaternarie. Trimeter or Senarie, a Dimeter consists of four feet as, *Sūs pētibit artibūs*

Scēlērā frāus, ēt incidēt

In ipsā cecē rētīā,

Quē clām bonīs tētēndērāt. Bus.

A Trimeter consists of fixe feet, as

Sūs ēt ipsā Rōmā vītibūs rūt. Hor.

Of Poeticall figures.

There be eight poeticall Figures.

Syncope.

Diastole.

Synalepha.

Ecthlipsis.

Diarefis.

Synarefis.

Adelphus.

Cesura.

Syncope, is when a Syllable long by nature is made short, as *Matri longa decē tulerunt fastidia menses. V.*
comubio Jungam stabili propriamq̄ dicabo. Idem.

Diastole is when a syllable short by nature, is made long as,

Dona de hinc auro graviā festosq̄ Elephantō. Virg.

Synalepha, is the cutting off of a Vowell before another in diverse words,

Sera nimis vir est traxina, viri bodiē. Mart.

But *hu, ē, ah, to*, are never cut off.

Ecthlipsis is when *m*, with his vowell is cut off, the next word beginning with a vowell, as

Monstru' horrend' inform' ingens, cui lumen ademptū
Diarefis is when one syllable divided is made

two as, *Debuerant fusos evokisse suos. Ovid.*

Synæresis, is when two syllables are contracted into one as, *seu lento fuerint alv' aria vîmme texta. Virg.*

Dialysis is a dissolution, whereby a word placed in the end of a Verse, is so separated, that one part is in the precedent Verse, the other part in the beginning of the next Verse. as

*Labitur ripâ love non probante u.c.
orâs amnis. Horat.*

Cæsura, is when after an absolute foot, a short syllable in the end of a word is made long, of which there are four kinds.

1 A *Triemimer*, consisting of three half parts, that is a foot and a half, as,

Pectoribûs inhians spirantia consulit ex ta. Virg.

2 A *Penthemimer*, consisting of five half parts, that is, two feet and a half, as

Omnia vincit amor & nos cedamus amori. Ov.

3 An *Hepthimimer*, consisting of seven half parts, that is, three feet and a half, as

Ostentans artem pariter arcumq; sonantem. Virg.

4 An *Enneamimer*, consisting of nine half parts, that is, four feet and a half, as

Iste latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho. Virg.

There are many more observations and exceptions about the quantity of syllables and Verses, but mine intent was here to give only a taste thereof for young beginners sakes, both because it is not of the Essence of Grammar, and chiefly because other authors, as *Smetius, Butler, Pantaleon, Tigurinus*, have written sufficiently of the same subject.